

DRESS GOODS

- 190 pieces 36-inch half wool Saxony Suitings, worth 40c, special
At 15c a yard.
- 3,000 yards all-wool 36-inch English Homespuns, worth 50c,
At 25c a yard.
- 200 pieces Scotch Mixtures and Hop Sacking weaves, easily worth 65c,
At 31c a yard.
- 23 pieces Bomette Stripe Suitings, 54 inches wide and all wool,
At 25c a yard.
- 39 pieces novelty two-toned Hop Sackings, Illuminated Checks, Panama weaves and Shadow Diagonals, worth from \$1.75 to \$3 a yard,
Now \$1.23 a yard.
- 2,000 yards all-wool 38-inch Diagonal Serge Suitings, a value of 75c a yard, we offer
Tomorrow at 39c a yard.
- 63 fine French and German Novelty Pattern Suits, importation cost \$20 and \$22, we offer tomorrow and until sold
At \$10 a suit.
- 41 fine imported Novelty Pattern Suits, were \$15 and \$18.50, we offer
At \$7.50 a suit.
- 1,000 Remnants and Dress Lengths of all classes of fine Dress Goods to go
At 25c on the dollar.
- 63 pieces all-wool 40-in. French Plaids, the \$1 sort, At 73c a yard.

J. M. HIGH & CO

THE



TRADING PLACE OF THE MASSES



Throw Open Their Doors Wide to
Seekers of Holiday Bargains.

Here your Every Wish can be Gratified, whether it may be for Fancy or Useful Presents. Our selection is all that could be asked; our prices way below any and all would-be competitors.

WE LEAD--OTHERS TRY TO FOLLOW

BLACK GOODS

Perhaps you would like to make your mother a handsome present. Then why not a nice Black Dress?

- BLACK Silk-warp Henrietta
At 93c worth \$1.50.
- BLACK 50-inch Storm Serge, double twill, both sides alike, at
At 25c worth 60c.
- 54-inch black imported Broadcloths, steam shrunk,
At 98c worth \$1.50.
- BLACK imported English Diagonals, all wool, 38 inches wide,
At 39c worth 75c.

SILKS

How about a nice Silk Dress? Nothing would be more appropriate or appreciated.

- At 97c—Six assorted styles fine black Dress Silks truly worth \$1.50, this week 97c a yard.
- At 89c—Satin-striped Failles, for evening wear, 25 inches wide and \$1.50 value, to go at 89c.
- At 73c—Brocaded Satins, exquisite for party or evening wear, worth double this price.
- At 49c—37 pieces Satin-striped Pongees and figured-Crepes, regular 75c goods.
- All Remnants to be sold at 33 1/3c on the dollar?

HOLIDAY BARGAINS!

Linens.

Elegant and useful Christmas presents.
Table sets, worth \$8 for \$5.25.
Table sets, worth \$8, for \$5.25.
At 11c—100 dozen job 22x45 all linen, double huck towels, worth 35c anywhere in the city, not over one dozen to a customer, at 19c each, this week.
At 12 1/2c—Job lot 20x40 Huck Towels, all linen, worth 20c, at 12 1/2c.
At 25c—One lot Linen Buffet Scarfs, worth double.
At 5c—Crash Towels at 5c.
At \$1.25—500 6x4 double chenille table covers.
At 75c—200 4x4 double Chenille Table Covers, handsome goods, cheap at \$1.25.
At 45c—10 pieces Bleached Table Damask, new patterns and a big item to bargain seekers, worth 75c.
At 35c—20 pieces Turkey Red Table Damask, perfectly fast colors, worth 50c.
At 62c—11 pieces 70-inch German Table Damask, soft satin finish, worth 90c, a leader at 62c.
At 59c—110 Marseilles pattern Red Spreads, tomorrow only, at 59c, worth 90c.

Gloves.

100 dozen ladies' pique gauntlets, worth \$1.25, for Monday only, at 75c a pair.
Ladies' dressed and pique kid gloves, large pear buttons, splendid value at \$1.50, with us this week at 98c a pair.
50 dozen ladies' 16-button length evening gloves in white undressed kid, worth with every other house \$3.50, tomorrow \$1.98 a pair.
63 dozen ladies' cashmere gloves, 50c quality, for tomorrow only, at 25c a pair.

Handkerchiefs.

100 dozens ladies' embroidered and hem-stitched Japanese silk handkerchiefs, worth 35c, tomorrow, 10c each.
Ladies' Japanese silk handkerchiefs, hem-stitched, 50c kind at 25c each.
100 ladies' printed bordered handkerchiefs, slightly soiled from show display, 35c each Monday.
200 dozen ladies' pure linen, hemstitched, initial handkerchiefs, worth 25c, tomorrow 12 1/2c each.
110 dozen ladies' pure linen embroidered handkerchiefs, worth 50c, special, 25c each.

Notions.

1,000 pounds best Irish linen note paper, five quires to a pound, at 15c per pound.
1,000 packs of envelopes to match, at 5c per pack.
500 books, popular authors, 50c value, to tomorrow.
300 gold and silk plated top amber hairpins, worth \$1 in all the jewelry stores, special at 25c each.

Blankets.

115 blankets now \$5.90.
112 blankets for \$5.90.
\$10 blankets for \$4.69.
500 pair Mission Mills California blankets worth \$10, special at \$4.69 each.
50 pairs fancy wrapper blankets, all shades, were \$15 a pair, soiled slightly from display, \$6.10 each.
Big lot horse blankets, weather fastenings, worth \$2, at only \$1 each.
68 extra heavy fancy plush lap robes, \$6.50 value, special, \$3.59 each.
200 real eiderdown comforts, worth \$6, Monday only, at \$3.59 each.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

- MEN'S heavy undyed natural wool Shirts and Drawers, great value at \$2 a suit, yours Monday
At 59c a garment.
- MEN'S fine cashmere all-wool Shirts and Drawers bought to sell at \$5 a suit, now to go
At 95c a garment.
- MEN'S white merino and camel's hair Shirts and drawers worth \$1
Special at 50c.
- MEN'S extra heavy pure lamb's wool Shirts and Drawers worth \$2.50 each,
Monday \$1.39 each.
- MEN'S heavy full regular Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, cheap at \$5 a suit, special
At \$1.21 a garment.
- 500 Dozen Men's silk Teck Scarfs, satin lined, 50c quality, to go
At 15c each.
- 300 Dozen Men's silk Teck Scarfs worth 75c, special
At 29 each.
- 101 Dozen Gents' fine Night Robes, best Muslin, full length, worth 90c,
Monday 50c each.



CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

If you are out for a Cloak or Wrap, or have the faintest idea of purchasing one, you should not be unmindful of the fact that we are disposing of all our fine Cloaks and Capes at about 25 cents on the dollar. Now, this is no "bankrupt," "receiver's" or "manufacturer's agent's" sale, but it means simply this: We are "stuck" on Cloaks and are willing to sacrifice them without using any of the artful dodges of some small stores, and when we make up our mind that they must go, they go, if we have to give them away! We have arranged Six Special Lots for Monday, which comprise some of our finest garments, and if you don't take advantage, YOU will be the loser.

- Lot 1.—329 Ladies and Misses' Plain Cloth and mixed Cheviot Jackets, fashionable cut, worth \$7.50 and \$8.00, now \$2.98.
- Lot 2 at \$5.00—139 Ladies' fine cloth tailor-made Jackets, made up from \$10, \$12.50 and \$15 goods, choice at \$5.00 each.
- Lot 3 at \$7.50—210 Ladies' imported Jackets, cape effects, some fur trimmed, all styles of cloth, the \$12.50, \$15, and \$17.50 values of thirty days ago, now \$7.50 each.

Lot 4 at \$12.50—Made up from our fine Jackets and Coats, brided and fur trimmed, \$18.50, \$20, \$25 and \$27.50 was the price, now \$12.50.

Lot 5 at \$4.50—85 Ladies' Cloth Capes, braid trimmed, best value ever shown at \$8 and \$10, now \$4.50.

Lot 6 at \$20.00—49 Ladies' silk plush, fur-trimmed, satin-lined Capes, extreme late effects, were \$35 and \$40, now \$20 each.

HIGH'S FOR CLOAKS!

Laces and Embroidery.

Job lot of about 5,000 yards fine cambric, high spliced heel and double toe, worth 25c, at 15c a pair.
To 35c a yard, on Bargain counter tomorrow, at 7 1/2c a yard.

Shoes.

Determined to close down our stock of fine shoes by January 1st, we have gone deeper in our fearful slaughter prices. Astonishing values await you now.
At \$2.50—200 pairs Ladies' French kid button shoes, commonsense and opera heel and toe, handsewed, plain and patent leather tips, cork soles and extension, all styles, all sizes; they were \$3.50, \$4, \$5 and \$6, choice now for \$2.50 a pair.
At \$2.38—1,500 pairs Gents' hand welt shoes congress and lace, plain and cap toe, all styles, worth \$4 and \$5 anywhere and everywhere, Monday morning yours at \$2.38 a pair.

Hosiery.

200 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, high spliced heel and double toe, worth 25c, at 15c a pair.
175 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, 40c leaders everywhere, our price for next week, 25c a pair.

Ladies' Furnishings.

Ladies' Fine Merino Vests and Pants only 48c each.
100 dozen Ladies' heavy fashioned Jersey Vests, worth 75c, we sell Monday at 33 1/3c each.
Big lot of Children's Wool Shirts and Pants, all sizes, all prices, 11c to \$1 each.

Wash Goods.

3,000 yards short lengths, five to fifteen yards, good dress calicoes, best make, worth 7c, tomorrow morning only 3 1/2c a yard.
2,000 yards, oil red calicoes, with black figures, special at 5c a yard.
5,000 yards good outing flannels, at 5c a yard.
200 pieces good style dress gingham, Monday, 6c a yard.
8,000 yards melange suitings, stylish for wrappers, worth 12 1/2c, Monday 7 1/2c a yard.
15 pieces of white wool flannel, worth 35c, special at 21c.
20 pieces heavy twilled red flannels, worth 60c a yard, Monday yours three yards for \$1.

FREE It is a novel sight to see the lighting artist who has possession of our front show window turn out those elegant oil paintings at the rate of ten an hour, which are given away with every purchase of \$1.00 and over at our store. Small charge for frame. FREE

HOLIDAY BARGAINS!

Millinery.

Grand closing out sale all this week. Trimmed hats must go at some price; no reasonable offer refused.
Untrimmed felt hats and satin crown sailors Monday, 25c each.
Big sale children's white and colored silk caps, choice 25c each.
All feathers, wings and novelties at actual cost.

Muslin Underwear.

10 dozen ladies' muslin gowns, lace and embroidery trimmed, special, 88c.
12 dozen ladies' muslin gowns, worth \$1.50, to go at 89c each.
Ladies' muslin gowns, 15 dozen, worth \$1, a big leader tomorrow at 59c each.
Ladies' chemise and drawers, embroidery trimmed, cheap at 55c, special 48c.
1 lot ladies' white aprons, worth 25c to 50c, at 19c each.

Holiday Goods.

Holiday goods usually bear a big profit, but while in New York our Mr. High closed out a stock of a big importer of dolls, bric-a-brac, fancy glove and handkerchief cases, pin cushions, oxidized silver comb and brush sets, mirrors, onyx tables, easels, pictures, toilet cases, smoking sets, whisk broom holders, inkstands, photograph frames, thermometers, tool chests, sachets, pepper and salts, substantial toys of all kinds and a thousand things one can't think of, which we shall offer at about 50c on the \$1.

Art Department.

Special inducements offered in fine stamped linens. Can't you get something here for a present?
50c sale stamped linens.
50c sale stamped linens.
\$1 sale stamped linens.
Three lots that not a piece in either worth less than three times these prices.
75 Japanese black and gold screens, 5 1/2 feet high, worth \$10, now \$5 each.
Umbrella stands, easels and hatracks in great variety.
Onyx and brass tables, lamp shades and frames.
Lovely Japanese silk draperies for mantels, easels and pictures.

Dolls.

Dolls from 5c to \$15. Big dolls, little dolls—all styles of dolls! The largest stock ever brought to Atlanta.
Too big a stock, so have marked them out at about half value. Make your selection now and avoid the rush.
Doll chairs, wash tubs, pianos, cups and saucers, plates, furniture, etc.

Bric-a-Brac.

Exquisite pieces of real English and Japanese ware, all styles of vase, koro, Jardiniere, etc. Our prices about half of other concerns.
Cut glass of the very finest, at one-third less than value. Here you can make your selection for Christmas presents. Something both useful and ornamental.

CARPETS :: CARPETS

Never before in the history of the Carpet trade have the prices been cut so CLOSE as they are now at J. M. High & Co's. Too many goods, and we must unload before stock taking.

- Moquette Carpets, latest styles and coloring, worth \$1.50 a yard, made and laid at \$1.15 a yard, Body Brussels Carpets made and laid only 95c a yard.
- Best Tapestry Brussels made and laid at 80c a yard, former price \$1.
- Tapestry Brussels worth 75 and 80c a yard this week at 60c, made and laid.
- Best all-wool Ingrain Carpets that were 80c reduced to 65c, made and laid.
- Wool Ingrain Carpets at 55c a yard, worth 70c.
- Ingrain carpets that were 60 to go at 45c a yard.
- Smyrna Rugs worth \$4 and \$4.50 reduced to \$2.75 each.
- Fur Rugs, white and gray, only \$2.25 each.
- 200 pairs fine Lace Curtains worth \$2.50 a pair this week at \$1.25 a pair.
- 75 pairs Portieres that were \$7.50 and \$8 a pair this week only \$4.98 a pair.
- 500 Window Shades, seven feet long, worth 75c, for three days only at 49c each.
- 100 Hassocks that were \$1 will sell this week for 50c each.

TALK OF ALL KINDS.

An Enthusiastic Cleveland Man's Views on Recent Events.

A SUGGESTION FOR JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

There Can Never Be a Negro State—An Allegory of the Future of the South.

Perhaps there was no more ardent advocate of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for the presidency than Cassius M. Yantis, of the Capital City bureau. In season and out of season he has extolled the wisdom and patriotism of the president. The recent message of Mr. Cleveland, however, has not been altogether satisfactory to Mr. Yantis. "Why," said he, "the idea of taxing corporations and exempting individuals is the most absurd proposition ever made to the people. It means that all the idle wealth of the country is to be exempt, while the property of the poor, the trust funds of widows and orphans, invested in active business, is to be laid under heavier tribute. Here are our railroads now under receiverships all over the country. Not only have they gone down under the exactions already made, but under a corporate income tax the man does not live who would ever see them on their feet again. Every widow with \$100 invested in a share of stock from which she expected to get a return will be ruined, while the big money prizes of New York and Boston will go free. Yes, sir, I am in favor of an income tax upon individuals, one which will increase in amount as the income grows larger. If money is to be protected by the government, let the money pay its tribute, not according to the number of people who happen to have it, but upon its own account. I confess I cannot see why Mr. Cleveland has taken the stand he has. He is certainly not considering the situation of the country at large, outside of the exclusively white Americans. I am also in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks, and I hope that congress will go to work and carry out the wishes of the people."

"Yes," said Mr. D. A. Beale, who was standing by, "it does look like Mr. Cleveland is taking every means known to the ingenuity of the human mind to carry out the demands of the Chicago platform. He pays no attention to it whatever."

With a quiet smile he walked away. A talk with a leading spirit of one of the local loan and building associations gave sharp point to Mr. Yantis' remarks. "A pretty young school teacher," he said, "keeps up five shares in this association. You ought to see the pride with which she pays her assessment every month, as by this means she hopes to buy a home for her widowed mother and her little sister, whom she is raising. Another ten shares is being carried by two brave little boys in their mother's name. They got the money by selling papers and doing odd jobs, and they are trying to save their earnings to give to their mother a home. Now, President Cleveland proposes to send his tax collector down to levy tribute on these widows and orphans, who, at self-sacrifices, are trying to save their earnings to give to their mother a home. Now, President Cleveland proposes to send his tax collector down to levy tribute on these widows and orphans, who, at self-sacrifices, are trying to save their earnings to give to their mother a home. Now, President Cleveland proposes to send his tax collector down to levy tribute on these widows and orphans, who, at self-sacrifices, are trying to save their earnings to give to their mother a home."

"The New England states," said Mr. Anthony Murphy, as he stood on the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, "having gotten all they could out of the protective tariff, are now anxious for free raw material. Their motive is simply selfish, and means that, having sucked the protective tariff orange dry, they now want to begin on the free raw material lemon. New England is essentially selfish, and when you see the congressmen from that section advocating any given policy, it behooves you to look around for the syndicate which is hidden around somewhere conveniently near, with the Boston patriot in on the ground floor."

Charles Patterson, who is a frequent visitor to Atlanta, always moving around as a foot passenger, has been one of the figures in a social sensation in Allegheny, Pa. It seems that Charles, who is nearly sixty years old, was the son of Samuel Patterson, a wealthy resident of Allegheny. He had two brothers. Twenty-nine years ago Charles married the daughter of a prominent and wealthy family of Meadville, Pa. He took his wife home and began his married life with his widowed mother and brothers. He enlisted in the union army and went to the front. Charles had been home from the war only a short time when a trivial family dispute occurred, and he suddenly disappeared. The way for his every effort to find him, but without avail. His wife remained with the family. Eight years ago Mrs. Samuel Patterson died, and the estate was divided between the other two brothers. Thomas, who had married the wife's cousin, loved her in silence. After twenty-five years with no tidings of the missing husband, she yielded to the pleadings of Thomas and became his wife, just two years ago. On Thursday of last week their domestic happiness was disturbed by the appearance of the missing husband. After a brief conference with the wife, Charles left, and his whereabouts and intentions are unknown. He is now gray and bent with years. He has wandered about the country. Fortune has not favored him, and he shows the effects of suffering. The last time he was in Atlanta he was in the company of old Limerick.

A Georgia schoolmaster was one of the most prominent figures in bringing the Hawaiian politics to the notice of the world at large. His name was Walter H. Gibson, and he taught school around Hartwell, where many of his old pupils are now. As there was no more money in schools than there now, Mr. Gibson disappeared. After a lapse of over thirty years, letters were received in Hartwell from Honolulu, in which Walter H. Gibson wrote that for some of his old friends. He had drifted over the Pacific until he reached Honolulu, where he became first a ward politician, then a councillor of state, and finally premier. It was in a letter to him that Americans established their prestige on the islands. About eight years ago he became the victim of a revolution, and reached San Francisco, on his way to Hartwell, where he died.

The other day a number of gentlemen were discussing the race issue in the Kimball house, when Colonel John Temple Graves' idea of a negro state was mentioned. Said a gentleman who was an interested bystander:

"All talk about building up a negro state is the merest nonsense. The laws of propagation show that propagation can only exist under the triumphant feeling of superiority. In the animal kingdom we read of whole species becoming extinct, not that there was not room enough for them, but that the creatures became imbued with the feeling that they were always in danger. This sense of fear has an effect on fecundity, and to that cause, rather than to death, is to be attributed the complete extinction of their kind. The destruction of the buffaloes and antelopes of the west is in point. The Indians have ceased to have large families, from the depressing sense of the white men's presence. They are not only dying out, but sterility has struck them as a sweeping disease. With the negro it will be the same. Having less sensitiveness than even many animals, they are longer in becoming conscious of their condition. Education, however, gives them the knowledge of the limitations by which they are surrounded, and you can now look for it that where the colored farmhand of 1865-75 had families of six or ten, the family of the future will be only two or three, the presence of a superior force is death."

This idea is suggested to Colonel Graves for dissection.

There is no doubt but that some of the complaints about hard times in rural districts are not well founded. I was talking the other day to a lady in Cobb county who rents out her land to several croppers. One day a cropper came to her, and, seeing a large number of garden settings, asked for some.

"Come around and set out my garden," said she, "and I will give you all you want."

The next day the lady in passing the cropper's cabin, asked him if he was going to set out her garden. His wife, who had not a second garment to her back, answered:

"No, indeed, John is going to be nobody's nigger."

The result was that this couple had no garden, were hard up at the end of the year, and moved into another neighborhood to eke out another year of listlessness.

The lady in telling the incident, said:

"There may not be much money to put in bank in a farm, but there is a living in it."

The same lady told of another incident which took place within the last two months. One of the farmhands in that neighborhood came to her and said:

"I am going to Atlanta to get work. I know Jones and Smith and Jack and all of whom get big money, and work only ten hours a day. I hate to leave the farm, but, you see, I can do so well that it is my duty to go."

About three weeks later he returned.

"Those people are not doing half so well as I thought," said he. "All they get they have to pay for, rent and food, and lots of them haven't got even that. I found people huddling up over little lumps of coal they found on the street, and even people who had nothing to eat. There was distress I had never heard of before. There is no money on the farm, but I can get a living, and have some contentment with it."

This is but an example of thousands of cases. The cities are overcrowded, while farming lands are lying idle. There is bread in the land and hunger in the city.

The other day a letter was received in this city from London, England, saying that at the "Travelers' Rest," among other destitute Americans, were two from Atlanta, Tracey Hambricht, 612 Whitehall street, and Moses Heath, 241 South Forsyth street. A visit to 612 Whitehall street disclosed the fact that it was the extreme end of the street, just before West End, and reached. An old woman at a washstand explained that Tracey was her son-in-law; that with Moses Heath he went to Florida for work on a railroad; that he went to Birmingham, where he was employed in ship. In this way evidently he was stranded in England with his companion. It was a long trip for him to take, and the mystified old woman was at a loss to know where London or England was.

The superior court judge, in the exercise of his office, is an important factor in increasing or diminishing the business of a county. While the county may have efficient officers, who trim expenses at every point and curtail even necessary outlays in the interest of economy, all is brushed away when court week comes and an indolent, inefficient or reckless judge opens court. The acceptance of a dinner invitation, breaking into time, the favor extended to an attorney in wilfully killing time, or the postponement of cases, which energy and authority could push to trial, piles up a bill which the county must pay. Talking to a visiting county official yesterday he said:

"Our county finances were in excellent shape when the judge came along. Through one extraneous cause or another, time was killed, jury fees were piled up, and all our scrippings was nullified."

It shows how necessary it is that when the legislature is electing a judge as much attention should be given to his business tact and ability to dispose of business expeditiously as to his legal standing. A line legal mind, allied to a slothful habit of business is a poor combination for a judge upon the circuit. As a rule good judges have been elected in Georgia, but sometimes they forget the burdens which they leave behind them after court week.

Atlanta has a citizen who has circled the globe and lived at both ends of it, so to speak. Colonel Edward Parsons, born in England, long a resident of Georgia, which is now his home for the second time, spent several years of his active, mature life in New Zealand, where he became quite a factor in its local affairs. "You will find railroads there," he said, "rusting away because of abandonment, and spanning the rivers running through dense forests which have been cut down by the railroads, English capital, which favors the colonies, had gone in ahead of population and developed the forests which will not be opened up within a century. It is the railroads, bridges and other improvements were made for the population which never came. The financial crash in the Antipodes was inevitable. English capitalists thus abandoned against the colonies could be attracted this way if the younger men of the country who are to direct its business would take steps to invite it. New Zealand is poverty stricken because of its over-development."

FEA JAY.

On the Right Line. From The Chicago Record.

A tax upon the net incomes of corporations will be equivalent to taxing only the incomes, large or small, of the persons who hold stock in corporations. It will be necessary, therefore, in order to induce investment of capital in stocks, for the net income of such corporations to be sufficient in demand to answer to pay the interest on the stock at a percentage equal to the amount that might be derived by the investor from an investment other than in stocks. This will have a deterrent influence on those who contemplate investment in the stock of corporations.

Headache and Dyspepsia.

William E. Rockwell, No. 512 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, says:

"I have been a martyr to bilious headache and dyspepsia. Any indulgence in diet, overfatigue or cold, brings on a fit of indigestion, followed by a headache lasting two or three days at a time. I think I must have tried over twenty different remedies, which were recommended as certain cures by loving friends, but it was no use. At last I bought I would like to state a simple course of purgation with BEECHAM'S PILLS. For the first week I took two pills every night, then one pill for three nights; in that time I gained three pounds in weight, and never had an ache or a pain since."

Disease in one part of the body will eventually fill the whole body with disease. Every year or two some part of the system grows weak and begins to decay. Such parts should be removed at once, and new matter be allowed to take its place. There's no need of cutting it out with a surgeon's scalpel. Purge away the old, diseased, and worn-out parts with BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Christmas Presents.

You can make twelve elegant Christmas presents to twelve of your relations and best friends for from \$4 to \$6 by sitting down for a dozen of my finest photographs. How can you provide twelve as satisfactory presents for twelve persons for the same amount of money? Come now while the weather is pleasant and before the holiday rush, and I will give you the finest work ever left my establishment, and your worry as to how to provide presents will be over.

Also, a special reduction on life-size crayon portraits for the holidays. Place your order at once or you will be too late.

C. W. MOTES, 34 Whitehall Street, nov14-1m.

Through Sleepers.

Beginning Sunday, December 10th, through sleeping cars Atlanta to Shreveport, La., by Georgia Pacific railway, via Birmingham, Meridian and Vicksburg. Leave Atlanta 4:10 p. m. daily. dec-21

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums and allays pain. 25 cents.

AFTER SEDAN.

Archibald Forbes, the Bruffey of the London Press, Tells of the Surrender.

MOLTKE WAS FIRM AS ADAMANT

Bismarck Had to Wait for His Supper. The Last Greeting Given to Napoleon by French Soldiers.

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The twelve hours' long battle was ended. The German ring of fire and iron had been closed and riveted around the hapless French army, the shattered relics of which now huddled and covered around the obsolete defenses of Sedan. General Reille had ridden out from the city to the hill-top, on which stood King William and his staff, bearing to the German monarch the surrender of his sword to the conqueror; and had carried back into Sedan the king's acceptance and his request that the emperor should appoint an officer with powers to treat for the capitulation of the French army. The sun was setting as William and his entourage quitted the hilltop above Frenois, and drove away to his quarters in Vendresse, amid the enthusiastic cheering of his victorious soldiers. Inside Sedan, the French chiefs banded taunts and reproaches in the very presence of their fallen master. General Wimpfen had resigned the command in a transport of shame and anger, and only withdrew his resignation and consented to be the plenipotentiary to treat for terms at the earnest and almost piteous entreaty of the emperor.

As it fell dusk a strange, uncanny silence and stillness succeeded the thunderous noise and turmoil of the day. The smoke of the long cannonade still hung low about the uplands of Floing and Lily, and around the somber fortifications of Sedan. The whole horizon was lurid with the reflection of the setting sun, and the German Meuse were the bivouacs of the German host. Two hundred thousand Teuton soldiers lay in a wide circle around their beaten and stricken foe. On hill and in valley glowed in the darkness the flames of burning villages, the glare here and there reflecting itself on the face of the placid clouds, while the Germans doing on their thigh their night march, and celebrating their victory by wassail and riot? No. There rose from every camp one unanimous chorus of song, but not the song of the victor. The night air was Luther's hymn, the glorious "Nun Danket Alle Gott, der 'Hilf' und 'Tröst' uns in der Noth." To listen to this great martial orchestra singing this noble hymn on the field of hard won victory was to understand in some measure under what conditions that victory had been gained.

Late that same evening, when a great concourse of German officers in the little hotel in the square of Donchery. The house hours earlier had been eaten in wilfully killing time, or the postponement of cases, which energy and authority could push to trial, piles up a bill which the county must pay. Talking to a visiting county official yesterday he said: "Our county finances were in excellent shape when the judge came along. Through one extraneous cause or another, time was killed, jury fees were piled up, and all our scrippings was nullified."

It shows how necessary it is that when the legislature is electing a judge as much attention should be given to his business tact and ability to dispose of business expeditiously as to his legal standing. A line legal mind, allied to a slothful habit of business is a poor combination for a judge upon the circuit. As a rule good judges have been elected in Georgia, but sometimes they forget the burdens which they leave behind them after court week.

Atlanta has a citizen who has circled the globe and lived at both ends of it, so to speak. Colonel Edward Parsons, born in England, long a resident of Georgia, which is now his home for the second time, spent several years of his active, mature life in New Zealand, where he became quite a factor in its local affairs. "You will find railroads there," he said, "rusting away because of abandonment, and spanning the rivers running through dense forests which have been cut down by the railroads, English capital, which favors the colonies, had gone in ahead of population and developed the forests which will not be opened up within a century. It is the railroads, bridges and other improvements were made for the population which never came. The financial crash in the Antipodes was inevitable. English capitalists thus abandoned against the colonies could be attracted this way if the younger men of the country who are to direct its business would take steps to invite it. New Zealand is poverty stricken because of its over-development."

FEA JAY.

On the Right Line. From The Chicago Record.

A tax upon the net incomes of corporations will be equivalent to taxing only the incomes, large or small, of the persons who hold stock in corporations. It will be necessary, therefore, in order to induce investment of capital in stocks, for the net income of such corporations to be sufficient in demand to answer to pay the interest on the stock at a percentage equal to the amount that might be derived by the investor from an investment other than in stocks. This will have a deterrent influence on those who contemplate investment in the stock of corporations.

Headache and Dyspepsia. William E. Rockwell, No. 512 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, says: "I have been a martyr to bilious headache and dyspepsia. Any indulgence in diet, overfatigue or cold, brings on a fit of indigestion, followed by a headache lasting two or three days at a time. I think I must have tried over twenty different remedies, which were recommended as certain cures by loving friends, but it was no use. At last I bought I would like to state a simple course of purgation with BEECHAM'S PILLS. For the first week I took two pills every night, then one pill for three nights; in that time I gained three pounds in weight, and never had an ache or a pain since."

Disease in one part of the body will eventually fill the whole body with disease. Every year or two some part of the system grows weak and begins to decay. Such parts should be removed at once, and new matter be allowed to take its place. There's no need of cutting it out with a surgeon's scalpel. Purge away the old, diseased, and worn-out parts with BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Christmas Presents.

You can make twelve elegant Christmas presents to twelve of your relations and best friends for from \$4 to \$6 by sitting down for a dozen of my finest photographs. How can you provide twelve as satisfactory presents for twelve persons for the same amount of money? Come now while the weather is pleasant and before the holiday rush, and I will give you the finest work ever left my establishment, and your worry as to how to provide presents will be over.

Also, a special reduction on life-size crayon portraits for the holidays. Place your order at once or you will be too late.

C. W. MOTES, 34 Whitehall Street, nov14-1m.

Through Sleepers.

Beginning Sunday, December 10th, through sleeping cars Atlanta to Shreveport, La., by Georgia Pacific railway, via Birmingham, Meridian and Vicksburg. Leave Atlanta 4:10 p. m. daily. dec-21

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums and allays pain. 25 cents.

war he made no farewell. As he passed out through the French gate, before 6 o'clock the zouaves on duty there shouted Vive l'Empereur! "The last adieu which fell upon his ears" from the voices of French soldiers. It was strange that the first greeting he received as he passed over the drawbridge was a silent and respectful salutation from American officers. General Sheridan and his aide-de-camp, Colonel Forsyth, who were on duty on the hill-top, where there came out an open carriage containing four officers, one of whom, in the uniform of a general and smoking a cigarette, the American officers recognized as the emperor. They followed the carriage, which went towards Donchery at a leisurely pace. At a hamlet about a mile from Donchery it halted for some time. Napoleon remaining seated in the vehicle still smoking and accepting with nonchalance the staring of a group of German soldiers near by, who were gazing on the fallen monarch with curiosity and interest.

Looking out from my bedroom window into the little square of Donchery, at 5:45 o'clock the same morning, I observed a French officer, whom I afterwards knew to be General Reille, turning his horse away from Bismarck's quarters. He was scarcely out of sight when Bismarck, in cap and uniform, with his long curling beard, stained and dusty, came out, swung himself upon his big bay horse and rode away in Reille's track. I followed him promptly on foot, but fell behind as he cantered along the highway to Sedan. Pushing on, about a mile from Donchery, I met a rather shabby open carriage, on the right hand of the principal side of which there leaned a man with a leonine gray face, heavy and impassive, but his lines drawn and deepened, as if by some spasm. At a glance I recognized the emperor. He wore a blue great coat, with scarlet lining, which was thrown back, disclosing the decorations on his breast. Alongside the carriage rode Bismarck and Reille, with two other French officers following it. The cortege moved on a few hundred yards, and then, at Napoleon's instance, halted in front of a weaver's cottage on the roadside. I saw him turn to Bismarck, and in a few words make him aware of the fact that the emperor, two stories high, his front painted a dingy yellow, the door at the back, the nearest to Sedan of a block of three, standing some fifty feet south of the high road, and at a slightly higher elevation.

Here, part of the time inside the shabby hovel, part of it seated in front on rickety, straw-bottomed chairs brought out from the stable by the weaver, Napoleon and Bismarck remained in conversation for about an hour and a half. The latter, at all events, while they were outside the hovel, and, indeed, now and then, all but audible, did most of the talking, and that with considerable energy. The emperor preserved his impassiveness, smiling and nodding, but now and then he made a remark. Moltke joined them for a short time. Then he rode away to meet the king on his way from Vendresse, and a little later Bismarck, leaving Napoleon in the cottage, went off to Donchery to breakfast and dress. As he passed Sheridan on his way to his horse he asked the latter if he had noticed how the emperor had started when his first met, and Sheridan replying affirmatively, Bismarck said: "Well, it must have been due to my manner, not my words, for those were, I submit, the most courteous and respectful I could make. Sheridan had already related to me how, while Napoleon's carriage remained halted at the adjacent hamlet, Bismarck came thundering up in a hard gallop, suddenly dismounting from his horse, sprang from the saddle, letting the bridle go, and stalked with great strides up to the emperor, doffing his cap as he reached the side of the carriage."

Napoleon remained invisible in the upstairs room of the weaver's cottage for half an hour. Bismarck left him then, with a face of mortal pallor, he came out and betook himself to sauntering moodily and alone up and down the path to the potato garden, to the right of the cottage, his white-gloved hands clasped behind his back, and smoking cigar after cigar. His gait was furious. He stepped slightly on one leg, and he waddled in a sideways fashion, the left shoulder raised and his whole attitude capable of nothing but gloom. Later he came and sat down among his officers, maintaining an almost unbroken silence while they spoke of the emperor with great animation. At a quarter past 9 there came from Donchery at a trot a troop of Prussian cuirassiers who, forming a cordon round the rear of the cottage, the lieutenant dismounted two troopers, and without recognizing the French group of officers any semblance of salute, marched them up behind the emperor's chair, halted them, and ordered them to dismount. They gave the men their orders in an undertone. Napoleon started abruptly, glanced backward with a gesture of surprise, and the blood came into his face—the first evidence of emotion he had evinced.

About 10 Bismarck returned, now in full uniform. Dismounting he strode up to the emperor and spoke with him for a few moments. Then he ordered up the carriage, which Napoleon entered, and the carriage, escorted by the cuirassiers "guard of honor," moved off at a walk towards the camp. Reille, which lies nearer to Sedan than does the weaver's cottage. The pretty residence looks out through its trees on the broad Meuse and the main on which stands Sedan. The garden entrance on the first floor is reached by a broad staircase. The emperor was ushered into the drawing room on the central block, where he remained alone after Bismarck had left him. Napoleon did not yet in fact for the interview he had asked for with the German monarch.

After the departure of the emperor from Sedan, Wimpfen had summoned a convocation of the French generals, who listened to the unfavorable news, as it was broken by words, he recounted the terms insisted on by Moltke. Uttering the grounds of his decision was unanimous for the acceptance of the German conditions. But Wimpfen unaccountably procrastinated, notwithstanding that the most terrible batteries were everywhere taking up menacing positions. At length an officer whom Moltke had sent with the ultimatum that at 10 o'clock hostilities would certainly be renewed unless by that hour negotiations should have been begun, having informed the French general that he had instructions to give the orders as he rode back, that the German battle line opened fire promptly at six hours specified.

Under stress of this argument Wimpfen accompanied the Prussian officer to the Chateau Bellevue, in the dining room of which soon after 11 o'clock the cap that was signed by Moltke and the unhappy French commander. Then the latter had a brief interview with his imperial master, whom he told with great emotion that "all was finished." "Napoleon," in Wimpfen's own words, "with tears in his eyes approached me, drew my hand and pressed it to his forehead, and with a sad and painful smile accompanied, I rode back to Sedan in my own carriage."

The Prussian king with his son and their staff had awaited on the adjacent Frenois hill the departure of the commander of the French army, and now the great cavalry rode down to the chateau. As Wilhelm dismounted, Napoleon came down the stairs to meet him. The contrast was strange and painful: The German tall, upright, bluff, square-shouldered man, the French, slumped, thin, and old, his eyes under the helmet and the glow of triumph on the fresh cheek; the Frenchman, who weary of the shock of the shattering battle, his eyes drooping, his lip quivering, bareheaded and disheveled. As the two clasped hands, slowly, Napoleon's batteries were at his eyes, and William's face became full of concern. Their interview in the chateau lasted about twenty minutes. Then the Prussian king rode away to greet his victorious soldiers; and he who was left remained in the Chateau Bellevue until the following morning, and then went away into captivity at Wilhelmshöhe.

On the tenth anniversary of the great battle of Sedan, Alsace, in city and on battlefield, there was scarcely a trace of the monarch's house. The bones of the fallen, had been exhumed from the scattered graves and gathered into ossuaries, of which the latest and the grandest and most monumental to the French and German dead of the desperate fighting about Bazelles—a great stone edifice, the work of the sculptor, was one side of which had been stacked the skulls and bones of the fallen French, on the other those of the Germans. The only pictures, then still somewhat in vogue, were those of the weaver's cottage, which Madame Pourtales, now a widow, continued to inhabit. The recollections were still fresh of the most momentous day of her life, and she had narrated them with not a little spirit and feeling.

Last autumn it happened that I was once again in Sedan. On my way to the look-out on the Meuse and the great monument near the Meuse, which France had recently raised to the memory of her dead, I halted in front of the historic cottage. I found it uninhabited and in dilapidation. The door was locked and the key far away in the possession of the proprietor, a farmer of Sedan. There was no longer access to the upper floor, wherein sat Napoleon and Bismarck, that memorable morning two and twenty years before. An what of Madame Pourtales? In one of the adjacent cottages I found a woman who told me she was seventy years old. She lived in the Donchery hamlet, and on her deathbed she had directed that the four Napoleons she had cherished so long should be dedicated to the payment for her grave and to defray the funeral expenses of the emperor. She had given to the unfortunate emperor "the last hospitality he received in France."

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

Bargains in Haviland China, in Carlsbad China, and in Royal Worcester China.

Bargains in Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Game Sets and Dainty After Dinner Teas.

Bargains in Hall Lamps, Parlor Lamps, Piano Lamps, Banquet Lamps and the "Little Princess" Lamps in all colors.

All we want you to do is to come and see our goods and get our prices.

READ

Those elegant, open work, Brass Banquet Lamps, worth \$15, at \$10.

Little Princess Lamps in silver \$4.50.

Bohemian Banquet Lamps, worth \$10, \$7.00.

Table Lamps in China, globes decorated, 80c.

We have an immense stock of Lamps.

French China Cuspidors, decorated, \$3.50.

Self-cleaning Brass Cuspidors \$1.25.

Royal Worcester Decorated Vases \$1.25.

Hand painted Vases \$5.

Chamber Sets, decorated in gold, 10 pieces, \$5.75.

Chamber Sets, hand painted, 10 pieces, \$4.

English Dinner Sets, decorated in blue, brown and gray, 119 pieces, \$24.50.

English Dinner Sets, decorated, 114 pieces, \$12.75.

Gold Banded Cups and Saucers, French, choice per dozen \$3.25.

Dainty After Dinner Coffees, decorated in 18-Gold, per dozen \$9.

Japanese After Dinner Coffees per dozen \$4.50.

Triple Plated Knives and Forks, a set \$3.50.

Royal Brown Decorated Tea Pots, worth \$4, \$2.

Japanese Chocolate Pots 80c.

Japanese Tea Sets, decorated in gold, \$2.

Cups and Saucers, English China, per set 75c.

Decorated Cups and Saucers per set 75c.

Bisque Figures, \$6. Bisque Figures \$4. Bisque Figures 75c.

We must sell our goods next week. You will be politely waited on in our store. It is no trouble to show you the goods in our immense stock. Come to see us.

Out-of-town customers will receive the same treatment as buyers in our store. We charge nothing for packing and drayage. Write us.

THE ATLANTA HOUSE FURNISHING CO., 57 PEACHTREE STREET. GARLAND BASE-BURNER

Heating Stoves

Are the Best and Most Economical Made.

You build your fire in the beginning of winter and it does not go out during the winter. No waste of kindling. Come and see them.

Also a full line of Hard and Soft

COAL, COKE AND WOOD STOVES,

Coal Vases, Tin Sets, Fenders, etc.

A new line of MANTELS and GAS FIXTURES just in, cheaper than anywhere else.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

KNEUSER-BUSCH WINS.

THE Famous St. Louis Brewery

Awarded the Prize at the World's Fair

Special Dispatch to The Globe-Democrat.

WORLD'S FAIR, Chicago, September 28.—No award has ever been made so gratifying to St. Louis people and so justly merited as the one given today by the Columbia jury of the world's fair, consisting of connoisseurs and chemists of the highest rank, to the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, for its methods of producing business enterprise, by using the best material produced in America and Europe, excluding corn and other adulterants or surrogates, the different kinds of the Anheuser-Busch beer have become the favorite with the American people, and have won the highest award in every particular, which had to be considered by the Columbia jury. The high character of the award given today by the jurors will be better understood when it is known that the different beers exhibited by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association had to compete with hundreds of the most excellent displays of other brewers. The fact that no other concern has received so many points for the various essential qualities of good beer confirms anew the firm's reputation as the leader of all American beer.

POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR

THE BONDS KILLED.

The Senate Takes Adverse Action on the Committee Report.

NOT ONLY REFUSE INTEREST

But Refuse to Pay the Principal to Hays and Scott.

A LIVELY DEBATE IN THE SENATE

The State Bank Bill Passes the Senate. To Buy in the Northeastern Road. Other News of the Session.

The senate killed the Kibbee bond bill. The bonds which the house declared should be paid were knocked out by the upper house. There was a lively argument over the matter, and able speeches were made on both sides. The finance committee had voted in favor of the payment of the bonds with interest after maturity, but the committee's recommendation to pay the interest was voted down. The action was also taken as to the payment of the bonds themselves.

Argument for the Amendment.

First came the amendment which was strongly advocated by Senator Jenkins, Senator C. W. Smith, Senator Daley and Senator Fleming, while it was opposed by Senator Hatcher, Senator McAfee and Senator Humphries.

Senator Jenkins declared that the United States supreme court decisions about liability as to interest—when were cited in the house—did not apply to this case.

Senator Hatcher said he would vote for the Hays bonds but not the Scott bonds.

Senator Daley urged that the senate do not stamp the seal of repudiation upon these valid obligations and lend the name of the state to the declaration that the opposition was simply the outcroppings of the spirit of repudiation.

Senator Fleming declared "If we owe the debt we owe it, and I believe we owe the debt I shall vote for principal and interest."

Senator Humphries declared that Georgia has never repudiated a single dollar of honest debt, but he did not believe this was honest.

On the amendment, which was to add interest, the vote was:

Ayes—Messrs. Chambers, Corput, Daley, Fitzgerald, Fleming, Jenkins, Johnson, Persons, Pinson, Rembert, Robbe, Smith, of the fifteenth, Smith, of the thirty-fourth, Smith, of the forty-first, Wilson, of the thirteenth, and Wilcox—16.

Nays—Messrs. Black, Crawford, Denard, Hackett, Hatcher, Humphries, McAfee, Mark, Moore, Reeves, Reese, Robinson, Simmons, Smith, of the nineteenth, Thompson, Whitaker, Wilson, of the eleventh, Wooten, Wright, of the thirty-eighth—19.

So this motion was lost.

The argument on the main question then began.

Mr. Reese Opposes Payment.

Mr. Reese then moved to disagree to the report of the committee and supported his motion in a speech of some length. He paid a handsome compliment to the committee, not only his friend, but the friend of his father before him, but a stern sense of his duty would make him oppose the payment of these bonds.

"We must remember," he argued, "that the men who were active in the transactions of those days have passed away; but it is a very serious question to my mind that while committee after committee have reported favorably on the bonds, legislature after legislature has refused to pay the bonds."

Mr. Reese expressed the opinion that these bonds are closely connected with Clews and his transactions. He gave a review of the state of affairs in which people found themselves—"the chaos wrought by Bullock, Clews and Kimball." He read at length from the report of Dr. Dozeman, who reported that there were cogent reasons to believe that the bonds were part and parcel of those which had been paid Clews as state agent. He argued that the whole case rests on the affidavit of one Briggs, who said that the bonds were part and parcel of those which had been paid Clews as state agent. He argued that the whole case rests on the affidavit of one Briggs, who said that the bonds were part and parcel of those which had been paid Clews as state agent.

"Now I don't mean to suggest that there is anything wrong in the gentlemen on the other side of this question or the gentlemen who are against the payment of these bonds," said he, "but I believe there is a conspiracy to force the state to pay bonds that have already been paid. I am not willing to put my hand on the poor people of this country and tell them they must pay taxes to pay bonds that Henry Clews has got the benefit of. So far as my vote and my conscience are concerned, I shall not lend my aid to pay these bonds."

Mr. Reese's speech was undoubtedly the strongest that has been made against the bill before the general assembly.

Mr. Robbe's Pointed Statement.

Mr. Robbe made a short argument, but a very pointed one. "I have," said Mr. Robbe, "been in possession of the report of the committee for the past two years and have studied it through and through. I do not intend to controvert anything special that the senator from the New Orleans and Mississippi district has said, but I believe there is a fact connected with these bonds. If they have ever been paid there is no record in the treasury that they have been paid; if they were ever paid by Clews & Co. there is no evidence that Clews was ever given credit for their payment and the committee appointed to investigate fully the books of the state's agent and make him accountable for the vouchers and only gave him credit for that which he presented vouchers. If he ever paid these bonds he was never given credit for them, and the state has never paid them."

Senator Jenkins Favors Payment.

A very strong and able speech in favor of the payment of the bonds was that of Senator Jenkins, who replied to Senator Reese.

He began by saying that the bonds were on the unpopular side of this question, but he felt that it was a time when the senate should rise above any question of popularity.

In Georgia to talk of paying any bonds which were due twenty years ago, and he knew, too, that the mere mention of the name of Henry Clews in connection with a Georgia bond, no matter how good or when issued, was enough to do it.

"I hope this senate will not yield to prejudice or unpopularity," continued Senator Jenkins, "but will do what is right. Henry Clews or his firm ever had anything to do with these bonds and I am ready to prove it."

Mr. Jenkins quoted from Dr. Dozeman's own report to prove what he said. He referred to the nineteen special reports on these bonds, all of them favorable, and spoke of the high character of the men who composed these various committees and conducted these investigations. As to the statement made by Senator Reese about the Briggs affidavit, he showed that the affidavit of Mr. Briggs was based on a circular letter issued by the officers of the state in 1874, and not on the action of the legislature subsequent to the making of the affidavit, as had been claimed by Mr. Reese.

Mr. Jenkins went into details concerning the ownership of these bonds, claiming that there was absolutely no provision in any law which questioned their validity, outstanding and unpaid obligations of the state.

Senator Wilson Opposes Payment.

Senator Clarence Wilson opposed the payment of the bonds. "It is not," said he, "a question of repudiation, but a question of principle. He claimed that the fact that the bonds were paid by Clews & Co. went into the hands of the present holders."

was evidence that the holders were not innocent purchasers.

Senator Daley's Strong Speech.

Mr. Humphries called the previous question and, under the rules, the chairman of the committee had twenty minutes to close in which he gave to Mr. Daley.

We cannot afford to pander to public sentiment in this matter," said Mr. Daley. "It is our duty to vote according to our honest convictions, no matter how it may affect our political future. The basis of the argument against the bonds," said he, "is Dr. Bozeman's report. I can show that while he was no doubt perfectly honest, he made mistakes."

Mr. Daley quoted from the Bozeman report to show that his figures did not tally. Dr. Bozeman says that the Scott and Hays bonds, and within the time prescribed by the act of 1875.

Mr. Daley denied that the Hays bonds passed into the hands of the present holders. He said that the report of Dr. Bozeman only the Scott bonds could possibly have any reflection cast on them, and Mr. Daley argued that there was no payment made on them.

"The state has never paid these bonds," said he. "If Henry Clews did pay them he was never given credit for payment and he did not have any of the state's money. The records of the state show that clearly."

Mr. Daley went quite fully into the argument in favor of the payment of the bonds, answering all the arguments advanced by the other side. He concluded with an appeal to the senate to pay this litigation, which he claimed was just and valid.

The Vote Taken.

On Senator Reese's motion to disagree to the report of the committee the vote was 21 to 14, so the favorable report was disagreed to.

Then, on the passage of the bill, it was defeated by the same vote. Mr. Reese, who spoke in favor of the bill, was Messrs. Chambers, Corput, Daley, Denard, Fitzgerald, Fleming, Jenkins, Johnson, Persons, Pinson, Rembert, Robbe, Smith, of the fifteenth, Smith, of the thirty-fourth, Smith, of the forty-first, Wilson, of the thirteenth, and Wilcox.

Those opposing the bill were Messrs. Black, Crawford, Denard, Hackett, Hatcher, Humphries, McAfee, Mark, Moore, Reeves, Reese, Robinson, Simmons, Smith, of the nineteenth, Thompson, Whitaker, Wilson, of the eleventh, Wooten, Wright, of the thirty-eighth.

The State Bank Bill Passed.

The Veach bill came up as a special order in the senate and a highly interesting discussion followed.

Mr. Persons opened it with a brief statement of the features of the bill, incidentally paying a very handsome compliment to the author of the bill, Mr. Veach. He spoke in terms of the gentlemen from Bartow, and presented briefly the reason why, in his opinion, this bill should pass.

Mr. Robbe took up the bill against the motion to disagree to the report of the committee. He declared his unalterable adhesion to the democratic platform and as favoring state banks; but he was not in favor of the bill as it was presented.

He argued that under this bill the notes issued would not be as fully secured as national bank notes, and unless the system was changed, the state would take up the bill, and if it was, not perfect would tear it to pieces, making strong political capital against the democratic party. Mr. Robbe presented elaborate figures to sustain his argument.

Mr. Corput took up Mr. Robbe's argument and presented counter figures in support of the bill. He argued that the bill was not perfect, but it was a step in the right direction, and he would vote for it.

Mr. Hatcher thought the bill provided no adequate protection to depositors. He thought action should be postponed.

Mr. Humphries called the previous question, and on the passage of the bill, the vote was 23 to 12—above constitutional majority.

The Mob Law Bill Reconsidered.

The bill of Mr. Hill bearing on mob law was reconsidered by the senate after a short discussion.

Mr. Wooten made the motion to reconsider and made a strong argument in favor of the bill. He showed that it was in the interest of the state and that it was a step in the right direction.

He argued that the state should have such a law on its statute books.

Mr. Jenkins opposed reconsideration. He argued that the laws of Georgia are sufficient for every need as they are.

Mr. Hackett thought the motion to reconsider should prevail and on the vote the motion was adopted.

May Did It In.

A joint resolution from Mr. Reese, empowering the governor to bid in the Northeastern railroad for an amount not to exceed the state's endorsement and the amount of the expenses of operating the railroad, passed the senate.

This is a merely formal resolution to give the governor the power to protect the state's interests when the road comes to sale.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The Nunnally Company Have Them Suitable for Everyone.

There is one season of the year when everybody must have a little remembrance for their friends—Christmas. Appreciating this, the Nunnally Company has arranged to supply the people with the most delicious candies that have ever been offered to the public.

They manufacture all the novelties in fine candies, and do not make cheap adulterated goods. Their packages are stylish and attractive, with all kinds of French novelties, as favors for the Germans and dinner parties.

Besides having a line of candies that cannot be found elsewhere, this firm is supplied with all kinds of French novelties, as favors for the Germans and dinner parties.

They are not only delicious, but they are also very cheap. The public is not likely to be deceived by the cheap candies that are so plentiful.

It should be gratifying to the people of Atlanta to know that the Nunnally Company is manufacturing such fine goods as the Nunnally Company make. Their place is 34 Whitehall street.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

It Strongly Favors Through Car Service—The R. & D. and G. A. Road.

Quick schedules first and through Pullman car service next is what the traveling public of the present day is demanding. Above all things when arranging for a trip, a combination of the two, along with a good road, at what, in most cases, decides the matter quickly for the passengers. Satisfy the intelligent traveler of this and he buys his ticket and goes on his way happy.

It is, therefore, this end to which the first-class passenger routes strive and to which the Richmond and Danville and Georgia Pacific have gone far in advance of any other lines. The Richmond and Danville line only makes one train to the east, and so well known to all the south that it is not necessary to mention it.

Now the Georgia Pacific comes to the front with a new and convenient through line. This line will run from Atlanta to the north, through the beautiful country of the Georgia Pacific, and will be a great improvement on the operation between Atlanta and Memphis, via Birmingham and Knoxville.

The Georgia Pacific, the Georgia Pacific line now operates a through sleeping car line from Atlanta to Shreveport. This through car leaves Atlanta at 4:10 p. m. daily and by it there is no change to Meridian, Miss., Jackson, Miss., and Vicksburg.

With this addition, the through car system of the Richmond and Danville is well nigh perfect and the "great southern system," the Richmond and Danville, is away in the lead of anything we have in railroading.

Toughs on a Train.

New Orleans, December 9.—The Times-Democrat's Tangpaha, La., special says: This evening as the New Orleans and Jackson way passenger train pulled out from this station, three men boarded the train and without any provocation whatever began shooting promiscuously, seriously injuring Conductor McCreary and a section foreman named McCreary, and jumped to the rapidly moving train. Their intention was to terrify the passengers by firing their revolvers and then make their way to the engine where they expected to find a rich haul. The authorities are aroused and a large posse has left to scour the surrounding country for the would-be robbers.

DOLLARS DOMINATE

In the Bills Up Before Yesterday's Session of the Legislature.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT PENSION ACTS

The Lunatic Asylum Gets \$100,000, and Several of the State Colleges Come in for Small Slices.

A good many assaults upon the state's pocketbook were victorious in yesterday's session of the house and an equal number failed and were ignominiously shelved.

In fact, the chief business of the day related to appropriations. The most important was the bill giving the state lunatic asylum \$100,000 for an addition to its buildings. There was practically no opposition to this measure. Its need was too pressing and obvious.

The Rock college at Athens, with its projected summer normal, was less fortunate. The original bill had fixed the appropriation for this institution at \$20,000. This was cut down to \$5,000 in the committee room and when the matter was under discussion on the floor an amendment still further reduced it to \$1,000 was passed.

At that Mr. Fleming, the sponsor of the bill, turned to his desk in deep disgust, and cut short further debate by moving to table the whole thing.

The deaf and dumb institute at Cave Springs got \$5,500 for a normal branch, and the university at Milledgeville \$2,000 for sanitary plumbing.

The bill which came in for his share of legislation during the day.

Mr. Wheeler's bill, fixing a property qualification for all drawing pensions was killed.

Those voting in the bill were Messrs. Chambers, Corput, Daley, Denard, Fitzgerald, Fleming, Jenkins, Johnson, Persons, Pinson, Rembert, Robbe, Smith, of the fifteenth, Smith, of the thirty-fourth, Smith, of the forty-first, Wilson, of the thirteenth, and Wilcox.

Those opposing the bill were Messrs. Black, Crawford, Denard, Hackett, Hatcher, Humphries, McAfee, Mark, Moore, Reeves, Reese, Robinson, Simmons, Smith, of the nineteenth, Thompson, Whitaker, Wilson, of the eleventh, Wooten, Wright, of the thirty-eighth.

Some Pension Legislation.

The morning session of the house opened with the consideration of several pension bills.

The bill of Mr. Battle, of Muscogee, to permit county authorities to relieve the necessities of indigent Confederate soldiers without sending them to the poorhouse was read for the third time and passed.

The bill of Mr. Thompson, of Madison, to increase the pension of the late Mrs. Tucker for 1891 was put before the house. The bill sets forth that Mrs. Tucker submitted proof for her pension, but through the carelessness of the pensioners they were not forwarded. Considerable discussion followed the reading of the bill, but it was finally reported back with the recommendation that it be passed. When put to a vote the bill was lost.

The bill of Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, changing the time of the sitting of the legislature from October to July was read for the first time. This bill provides for an amendment of the constitution so as to make the proposed change in the sessions of the legislature from October to July was read for the first time. This bill provides for an amendment of the constitution so as to make the proposed change in the sessions of the legislature from October to July was read for the first time.

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The bill of Mr

SOLDIERS' PAY DAY. MEEHAN ON TRIAL. HAS ACTED ON IT.

It Was Celebrated in Royal Style Yesterday.

THE POLICE GOT THE BRUNT OF IT

Eight Drunken Soldiers Assault Conductor McGill, and Fire at Him—Three Apache Soldiers Arrested.

The bibulous privates from Fort McPherson were much in evidence in local police circles yesterday and last night. The brown faced Indian, the raw cracker recruit, the Irish contingent and others from the ranks joined with equal enthusiasm in the festivities of the celebration of payday.

The police gathered in three Indians who went skimming in the peaceful precincts of McDaniel street; hauled in two decidedly inebriated soldiers who announced their intention of kicking all the passengers on two electric cars and proceeded to do so; several drunks, and made ineffectual search for eight ruffianly bluecoats who fought Conductor McGill and shot at him with murderous intent.

The day deserves the mild designation of red letter for the soldiers, if for no other reason than that immoderate quantities of red liquor were consumed by the reveling army boys. They were numerous evident on the street, and not a few of them were escorted by large and unmanageable jags.

J. J. Keenelly, a very red-faced soldier with a flaming red mustache, and J. J. Brown, a youthful looking warrior, took to the town, particularly the saloons, during the day. They boarded a barracks car which was crowded with passengers, and as they manifested pugilistic inclinations they were put off at Richardson street. This fired their fighting blood to its highest pitch. They waited for the next car and, boarding it, announced their resolute determination to whip every man on board. They began with a very large man, who proved a fair match for them. Superintendent J. T. Yosse chanced to be on the car and he took a hand in the turmoil, and assisted the conductor in putting the two men off, and hating them over to Patrolman T. A. Laufford.

Conductor McGill, of the barracks line, reported to the same officer, and later at police headquarters, a very narrow escape he had at the hands of eight infuriated and drunken soldiers. They got on his car and were exceedingly noisy and turbulent in their behavior. After reaching the outskirts of the city they attacked the conductor, the eight of them, and a warm and, for the conductor, decidedly unpleasant fight resulted. While it was in progress one of the soldiers shot at the conductor, but fortunately the bullet went amiss and he was not hurt. The men disappeared after the firing.

Yellow Boy, John Bones and Thomas Way, three Apache Indian soldiers, joined in the day's celebration with especial relish. They came into the city early in the morning, their pockets bulging with their monthly wages. They have developed an especial fondness for beer and stronger refreshments, and indulge this liking to an excessive degree yesterday.

When they started homeward about the middle of the afternoon they decided to walk, if they could overcome a kind of curious gravity which was constantly changing the base of its operations. They got as far as McDaniel street, when they proceeded to give their native warwhoop and stir things up. They betrayed their dislike for a stagnant condition of things by making things exceedingly lively.

The spectacle of three wild Indians carousing in the streets frightened the peaceful dwellers on McDaniel street, and they kept close within their doors, hoping for the appearance of an officer to quiet the turbulent soldiers. Mounted Officers Tyson and Conn were attracted by the revelers and went to the scene of the afternoon soiree. They arrested the three Apaches and sent them to police headquarters.

Bones is a tall, powerfully built young Indian, and is said to be an officer in a small way. The other two prisoners are shorter and stouter.

They will appear in police court Monday.

His Case Will Be Called First on Monday Morning.

THE STATE WILL ANNOUNCE READY

Something About the Killing of McBride by the Defendant—Other Facts About the Case.

On Monday, if the defense announces ready, Solicitor Hill will begin the trial of the case of the state against Pat Meehan, who is charged with the murder of Robert McBride. Jurors to the number of 108 have been drawn and served with subpoenas to appear on Monday morning and serve as jurors.

It is more than likely that it will take a couple of days to secure a jury that will prove satisfactory to both sides, and then not before all of the strikes have been fully exhausted. The indictment under which Meehan will be tried was found on the 4th day of September and charges that on the 14th day of August P. M. Meehan did unlawfully, and with malice aforethought, kill and murder Robert McBride by shooting him with a pistol.

On either side there will be a fine array of legal talent, and the entire trial will hardly occupy less than the entire week. Solicitor Hill will be assisted by Messrs. Reed & Stewart, J. H. Longino and H. A. Hall, while Pat Meehan will be defended by Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell. Meehan's defense will likely be sufficient provocation, and according to the law, when there is sufficient provocation a man may kill another and not be guilty of murder. The state will, of course, argue that Meehan had no right, either legal or moral, to take the life of McBride, even if the offense was one of gross insult against Meehan's wife.

The story of the killing, told so fully and in every detail by the press, is not unfamiliar. Advances of a highly improper nature were made to the wife of the defendant Meehan by McBride. These advances were rejected by Mrs. Meehan, and that had transpired. At this McBride begged her to forgive him for what he had done, but at once made matters worse by insinuating, by shaking a tree, that he had some grounds for his words to her. Meehan went to Newman and McBride retired, going to the home of his friend, Dr. Longino, of West End. He then told all the facts to the doctor and asked him to try to arrange the matter for him, offering to do anything that was honorable towards repaying the mistake that he had made. He also gave to Dr. Longino a letter, which was opened after his death. This letter, it is understood, will be used by the defense, as in it McBride says that he expects to get killed by Meehan.

The death of McBride occurred within a few feet where he was shot. He had gone to the union depot to meet his brother and was seen by Meehan, who shot him three times from one side, two bullets taking effect. He died in a few minutes at the Wall street entrance of the depot.

Caroline Brown's Trial.
Caroline Brown, the negro woman who is accused of having murdered her infant, is still in jail awaiting trial. She was at the Grady hospital for several days and made her escape from there. Her recapture was made by Deputy Sheriff Will C. Greene. Her trial may not come up till next week, as the Meehan case will occupy the court's time for all of this week.

Bond and jail cases will be called next week if the Meehan trial is concluded soon enough or not called up.

Open Until 10 O'clock.
Commencing Monday our two stores will remain open every evening until 10 o'clock. We expect to be crowded during the holidays, but will see that everybody is waited on.

MAIER & BERKELE, 31 and 33 Whitehall.

Judge Lumpkin Ordered Receiver Marks to Close Up Last Night.

HE ALSO INCREASED THE BOND

The Receiver Is Directed to Receive Bids on J. M. Friend's Stock—Other Court Orders.

Some time ago an application was filed with Judge Lumpkin for the removal of the receiver in charge of J. M. Friend's stock of goods, and as a result of that application on yesterday the judge ordered Receiver J. Marks to increase the amount of his bond to \$8,000 and to close the store for good at 10 o'clock on the night of December 9th.

The motion for the removal of Receiver Marks was made by Attorneys Mayson and Hill and incorporated several pointed allegations. Among others it was alleged that Receiver Marks had so many interests of his own to attend to that he could not devote his time to administering to the stock in charge of the store, since it was only occasionally that Receiver Marks dropped in to take a look at the affairs of the store. Friend being employed at a good salary to manage it. The claim was made that the sales were very small and did not amount to enough to warrant keeping the store open.

Judge Lumpkin, in his order, set forth, first, that Receiver Marks give a bond of \$8,000 in lieu of the bond for \$2,000, and that this must be done before 5 o'clock on the afternoon of December 22nd. Secondly, the receiver is directed to close up the store at 10 o'clock Saturday night, December 9th, discharge all his employees and stop all possible expenses connected with the running of such an establishment. In the third paragraph of the order there are directions instructing the receiver to advertise for bids, which will be considered by the judge Saturday, December 23rd. Fourthly, "the motion to remove the receiver is denied, provided he complies with the order. Let the receiver at once return to the bank the \$1,500 drawn out to his own order as an advance."

Dismissed the Receiver.
An order was taken yesterday morning by Judge Lumpkin in the instance of suit of various creditors against P. H. Snook & Son. The order was to the effect that the bill under which the receiver for the firm was appointed was dismissed. The understanding is that all claims against the firm have been adjusted.

An Order in the Donnelly Divorce Suit.
Judge Lumpkin signed an order yesterday in the divorce suit of Francis Donnelly against her husband, Harry Donnelly. The order directs Donnelly to pay an alimony of \$7.50 per month to his wife during the time preceding the first trial, and that of this \$2.50 is to be taken out for the costs in the case. Donnelly is also ordered to pay \$25 attorney's fees for his wife.

Diamonds.
Of all the Christmas presents you can suggest, there is nothing handsomer or more appropriate than diamonds. Who would not appreciate above all things a beautiful solitaire ring? We have a very large stock of both loose and mounted diamonds and cordially invite you to inspect same before making your Christmas presents.

MAIER & BERKELE, 31 and 33 Whitehall.

Wedding and Christmas presents at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street.

Here They Are:

Every item a "Special" and hundreds more of the same kind at the same place.

65 Dress Patterns of all wool material, home-spun, cheviot and hopsack effects, not a piece in the lot worth less than \$5.00. Your choice, \$2.75.

A few more Imported Novelty Suits to close, those fine ones. See the lot, worth \$15 to \$20, offered at \$9.90.

Ladies' Shoes, made of genuine Dongola kid, patent tip, square toe. Sold by all shoe dealers at \$3 pair. Our price only \$2.

As good \$5 Shoe as was ever sold, every pair new and fresh and perfect as to wear and fit, for \$3 pair.

Misses' Dongola Kid, patent tipped shoes, very stylish and very durable, \$1.50 pair.

200 dozen Ladies' Reefer Jackets, in black and assorted colors, usually worth \$12.50 to \$20, on one big table at \$5 each.

100 Ladies' Calico Wrappers, dark, serviceable shades, 75 cts each.

Two racks of elegant new style Jackets, in black, navy and brown, worth variously from \$12.50 to \$20, at \$8 each.

An elegant line of new style Coats, latest cape and skirt effects, \$15, \$18 and \$20 values, at \$10.00 each.

Big lot of low priced Capes to arrive by Monday's express, in cloth any color you choose, handsomely made up, \$5 to \$12.50 each.

Ladies' all wool Flannel Waists, dark shades, new Butterfly front and big sleeves, \$2.50 each.

200 dozen Men's all silk, silk lined, Four-in-hand and Teck Scarfs, in the newest shapes, 25 cts each.

A lot of Four-in-hand Tecks, haberdasher styles, same quality as sold all over at \$1 each. Buy these at 50 cts.

A small lot of odds and ends of Children's Underwear, grey wool shirts and pants, 65 ct. grade, to be closed at 25 cts each.

Children's Balbriggan ribbed Union Suits, a small lot to close at 50 cts suit.

Ladies' Balbriggan ribbed Union Suits, \$1 grade, at 75 cts each.

Ladies' plain and ribbed natural and white wool Vests and Pants, our regular \$1 grade, at 69 cts garment.

Men's Camel's Hair finish and natural Merino Shirts and Drawers 50 cts per garment.

Men's natural wool, Double breast and back Drawers to match, 75 cts each.

Men's natural wool Shirts and Drawers, special at 69 cts per garment.

Men's grey and brown wool Shirts and Drawers, \$1 value, at 88 cts per garment.

Men's extra heavy brown, all Wool Shirts, no drawers to match, \$1.50 grade, for \$1 each.

Men's grey and white Merino Shirts and Drawers, Norfolk and New Brunswick make, broken sizes, \$1.25 Grade, for 95 cts per garment.

1,000 dozen Men's Ladies' and Children's colored bordered, hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 5c each.

Ladies' pure Linen hemstitched, soft finish Handkerchiefs 15c each.

Children's pure Irish linen, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, unlaundried, 90c per dozen.

Ladies' Embroidered union linen Handkerchiefs, newest designs, 25c each.

Special lot of Ladies' black dressed Kid Gloves, pinked tops and white embroidered backs, \$1.35 gloves, (we will not fit them) at the small sum of 75c per pair.

North of China Goat Rugs, full size and first quality, white, grey and black \$2.50 each.

Best Imported and American Perfumery, Extracts and Toilet Waters, Lundborg's, Lubin's, Delatrez, etc. We are closing this special lot, worth 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 at 50c per bottle.

For 25c, two pairs Gents' imported Half Hose, tan, slate, Russian blue or fast black.

100 dozen Boys' extra heavy Bicycle and Foot Ball Stockings, fast black, 25c a pair.

For 90c, 1 box Ladies' fast black Hose, seamless, 6 pairs.

50 dozen Gents' wool Half Hose, seamless, 25c. per pair

For \$1, 3 pairs Ladies' fast black Hose, double sole, high spliced heel and double toe.

150 dozen Children's fast black Hose, double heel, toe and double knee 25c a pair.

Cotton filled, Satine covered Comforts, extra heavy weight, good serviceable colors, \$1.85 each.

Full eleven-quarter white Lambs' wool Blankets, considered good value at \$10, for \$6.75 per pair.

Ladies' fast black Satine Skirts, plaited ruffle, \$1.50 each.

Ladies' Canadian Seal fur Muffs, never sold less than \$3, for \$2 each.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison

WHERE'S GASTON AND POWELL?
They Did Not Arrive Yesterday and Nothing Was Heard from Them.

Benjamin Gaston, the African savant, and Officer Powell did not arrive Atlanta yesterday. They were expected on three different trains, but they did not come and not a word was heard from them.

What has occurred to delay them is beyond the power of the police department to correctly surmise. Chief Connolly was sure they would arrive on the early Richmond and Danville train which reaches here at 5:30 o'clock, but they were not on it. Then the chief watched the vestibuled train, but still they came not. Then his anxious eyes were fastened upon the train that gets in at 9:30 o'clock at night. It arrived without Powell or Gaston.

No word has been received from Powell since Thursday night, when he telegraphed that he would leave the next morning. The chief has been hourly expecting a telegram, but has received none. He is puzzled to know the cause of delay. He expects Powell to arrive some time today, on the early train most likely.

A Popular Road.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad lays undisputed claim as having carried over half of the world's fair business from the southern states. Early in the summer they inaugurated a through train service from New Orleans, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Savannah, Macon and Atlanta.

With the incident days of the exposition the travel seemed to be about equally divided, but the splendid service, in point of sleeping and day-car service, together with the reputation of the transportation department of the road, drew the public to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton ticket office.

The company feels justly proud of having carried all of their southern passengers to the fair and back again without experiencing a single wreck or subjecting them to the vexatious "four or five hours behind time." The reputation that the company had secured two months after the fair had opened, of its immunity from wrecks did it no end of good. Never during the period of any national exposition was the public mind wrought up to that state of accidents, and the fact that this company escaped without a single casualty did much toward giving them the major part of the traffic.

Open Until 10 O'clock.
Commencing Monday our two stores will remain open every evening until 10 o'clock. We expect to be crowded during the holidays, but will see that everybody is waited on.

MAIER & BERKELE, 31 and 33 Whitehall.

Silver Novelties.
There is nothing in silver novelties that you can suggest but what we have it, and they make a very pretty and inexpensive Christmas presents.

MAIER & BERKELE, 31 and 33 Whitehall.

To the Mighty Millions!

WE COME. WE LEAD AGAIN.

Santa Claus Headquarters!

Must read to know! Must come to see! Must be quick!

We Save You Money.

Juvenile Books.

Little Men, Little Women, Jo's Boys and all of the other works of Louisa M. Alcott, our price \$1.20; regular price, \$1.50.
"Young Marooners," \$1.20.
"Marooners' Island," \$1.20.
"Elsie Books," 50c.
"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," \$1.25.
Chatter Box for 1893, \$1.
And all other popular books at the same low prices.

Standard Authors.

Ben Hur, regular price \$1.50; our price \$1.25.
Prince of India, \$2; other stores ask \$2.50.
We have the largest line of standard cloth bound novels in the south. Gilt letters, printed on good paper, 20c; usually sold at 50c.
1,000 popular Christmas Books for children, worth 75c, to be sold at 55c.

Prettiest You Ever Saw.

Scissors and pocket knives, 25c; worth 50c and 75c.

All the New Games,

Dolls,

Toys,

Everything.

We are still selling Pictures and making Frames at very low Prices.

ORR BROTHERS & CO.

85 Peachtree.

ORR STATIONERY CO.

Corner Whitehall and Mitchell.

Special—Best of all:

Just captured a lot of Family Bibles—are worth \$3—nicely bound in leather and gilt edge. We are selling them at \$1.50. Ask to see them. Can't be beat for the price on the globe.

J. REGENSTEIN, 40 WHITEHALL STREET.

People wonder how we sell Jackets, Cloaks and Capes at these prices. There is no secret. A buyer all the time in New York, with the cash or its equivalent in his pocket, there is no bargain but what we get the first whack at.



For \$7.48.

People wonder how we sell a jacket like the above in Navy, Tan, Brown or Black, when they are asking \$12.50 and \$15 at other stores.

\$1.48—

People wonder how we sell ladies' Triple Cape and Navy, trimmed with serpentine Braid.

\$2.98—

People wonder how we sell these all-wool misses' Gretchens, large sizes that are fully worth \$6.

\$7.48—

People wonder how we sell those ladies' extra fine Melton Capes, trimmed with Hercules braid of the very latest style. These are considered as a bargain at \$12.50 by other houses.

\$5.98—

People wonder how we sell those ladies' Ladies' Melton Jackets with "Worth" collar and Columbian cape, long coat skirt in Tans only, worth \$10

\$1.15—

People wonder how we sell those children's Reefer Jackets in Navy, Tan and all colors. They are worth \$2.50.



For \$3.98.

People wonder how we sell a Melton Cloth Cape like the above in Black or Tan that is fully worth \$7.50.

SUGGESTIONS FOR

CHRISTMAS GIVINGS.

Hats.

Trimmed Sailors for 35c

Extra fine French Felt, trimmed up in the very latest designs. No handsome Christmas present. Price

\$2.48.

fully worth \$5.

Handkerchiefs.

Be very careful where you buy your handkerchiefs this year.

See our 6c, 10c, 15c, and 25c. handkerchiefs. Our prices are marked for quick sales and small profits.

Gloves.

Prices as away down with us.

Ladies' four-button Black Kid Gloves

At 35c.

Small sizes only.

Ladies' four-button Black and Tan Kid Gloves, every pair warranted.

At 75c.

They are worth \$1.

Hosiery.

A very acceptable Christmas present would be six pairs of our Ladies' Fast Black Hose.

We have them at the following prices:

Half a dozen pair for 50c.

Half a dozen pair for 80c.

Half a dozen pair for \$1.15.

Half a dozen pair for \$1.50.

Half a dozen pair for \$2.



For \$4.48.

People wonder how we sell the above jacket in Tan or Brown when they would have to pay double the price.

SUGGESTIONS FOR

CHRISTMAS GIVINGS.

Umbrellas.

The best of all offerings at 75c, \$1.25, \$1.48 to \$2.48; all new handles, scarcely two alike; all choice and are worth 50 per cent more.

Caps.

Children's Cloth Caps for Boys or Girls.

Here's a useful present that is low in price—25c, 40c, or 75c. Buy a cap that is worth double in ordinary times.

Infants and Children's Cloaks.

We can truthfully say that we are headquarters for these cloaks. We have rightly earned this reputation by having the best values at all times.

Children's Plaid Cloaks, lined with Canton Flannel and trimmed with Angora Fur.

For \$1.48.

Infants' Long Cloaks, in Cream or Tan, elegantly embroidered.

At \$1.98.

Worth from \$3 to \$15.

Infants' Silk Christmas Robes, made to retail for \$10 to \$20, our price tomorrow

For \$4.98.

A CYCLONE OF BARGAINS will be found in our Doll Department. Prices unknown before for fine French Dolls.

40 Whitehall—J. REGENSTEIN—40 Whitehall

POLITICAL REVIEW.

Three Leading Democratic Members

Discuss the Situation.

WHAT WILL FOLLOW THE TARIFF

Opinions of Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, William M. Springer and Amos J. Cummings.

Disaster in popular elections has been so uniformly the experience of the republican party, since its narrow victory in 1888, that one would be hard-hearted indeed who begrudged its rejoicing over successes in this fall's election.

Especially is it natural and pardonable for those leaders who have in recent years led the party to the most crushing defeat of its history, to hail with vociferous welcome any lull in the storm of popular disfavor. A sudden veering of the wind may signify little against the steady and persistent currents of four years, but it is enough to revive their waning hopes, and to set them to claiming not only that the storm is over, but to proving by rationalization that it will never storm again. Accordingly Mr. Reed finds the cause of the "disasterous result" in a belief among the people that the democratic party is responsible for the commercial distress and the enforced idleness of labor, and cheerfully undertakes to prove that such belief is both rational and just. Likewise also Mr. McKinley, and although his sense of humor is much less developed than Mr. Reed's, we may well imagine that they did not enter upon their task without exchanging the mutual winks with which Roman augurs are said to have greeted each other on the highway. I do not doubt that such belief as Mr. Reed speaks of was an influence among certain voters in all the states, but it was not an intelligent or just belief. In this as in other things the democratic party suffered from causes for which it was not responsible, and against whose hurtful operation it has long and unselfishly contended. Co-operating with and aggravating those causes were others, from whose baleful effect no party coming into power can hope to escape, as long as the patronage system rankles in American politics and puts its direful strain upon the popularity of every new administration and of every man supposed to have office-getting influence with it. The hunger for place that has beset the present administration from the 4th day of March, last, was whetted and made ravenous by the chronic lack of prosperity and of employment that has afflicted whole sections of our people, and which is chargeable in no small measure to our lopsided system of federal taxation. For the vast majority of applicants there was necessarily disappointment, and disappointment in getting an office, even a small fourth-class postoffice, is a malady that time alone can cure, and against whose early stages, reason, philosophy and religion make a losing fight.

It is true, as Mr. Reed contends, that the long delay in the senate over the tariff bill, worked to the temporary hurt of the democratic party. Every democrat will admit the earnest and honest differences have long existed in his party on the silver question, and that any serious controversy on that issue must lead to estrangement more or less transient. If one side grew resentful over the delay, the other side was angered by the final result. But here again it is well to put the responsibility where it really belongs. If Mr. Harrison had shown the same firmness and the same recklessness of consequences to his own political fortune in dealing with the silver question that Mr. Cleveland has always shown, there would have been no Sherman bill to repeal; and no one who recalls the interview given out by Mr. Sherman himself, at the moment when he was in the senate struggle, can acquit him of responsibility for its disastrous prolongation. But Mr. Reed now dismisses all these as minor influences, and works himself up to the point of declaring that it was the effect of the coming tariff changes that really precipitated the panic and brought about the paralysis of business. This, I submit to every candid man, is a partisan defiance of history.

If ever a panic in its outset was distinctly and exclusively a financial scare, the recent one was such. It began with the banks. It struck the money centers, the centers of industry. It was only when money ceased to circulate, when loans could no longer be negotiated, when checks on solvent banks were cashed, that factories began to close down and labor to lose employment.

A few politicians and partisan papers of the baser sort, began shouting tariff, but they were rebuked by the more intelligent and self-respecting men and journals of their party. It would be easy to fill a large volume with resolutions and reports and solemn declarations of republican chambers of commerce, boards of trade, bankers, trade organizations and business men, including such well-known republican manufacturers and protectionists as Mr. Thomas Dolan and others, unanimously endorsing the disturbance to the Sherman law and not to the fear of tariff changes. The tariff scare was so evidently an afterthought that for a long time after the demagogue was willing to take stock in it. Of course, so acute a financial panic, so terrible a money famine quickly affected and naturally benumbed all industries.

If men could not get money to buy with, production languished and came to a full stop. If men could not get money to pay wages with, labor suffered for lack of employment. But it must also be admitted that it is very probable that with or without the Sherman bill, we should not have escaped the same industrial crisis. There is a mysterious and well-known party called the commercial crisis. We have a brief era of buoyant prosperity. Everything goes with a great swing, but suddenly we plunge into some hidden pitfall and ruin and disaster are piled around us. The best currency and tariff laws might not avert these recurring disasters, but bad currency and tariff laws, statutes which violate the natural and normal laws of exchange and of trade, undoubtedly hasten their coming and fearfully aggravate their effects. Commercial crises are born out of the past. They are not phantoms which frighten men in the possible future. And it is incontrovertible history that during the existence of our high tariff system such crises have come oftener, have lasted longer and have been more disastrous than ever before. We have long ceased to expect more than two or three good years in succession. A distinguished journalist, writing in October, 1877, in the "Galaxy" magazine, said the best September, 1873, the bankruptcy courts had been grinding six days in the week and the grist was scarcely diminished. Our iron and coal trade are in their last gasp. "There has been a gigantic revolt of laboring men in the middle and western states, accompanied by bloodshed, pillage and incendiarism." "The country is in a picture drawn by Mr. Evans, then secretary of state. Similar depressions, though less acute, have occurred every few years since, under a rising tariff. So far, therefore, as our present distress is chargeable to vicious laws, it must be laid at the doors of the Sherman and McKinley bills, and of the other legislation of the fifty-first congress, which immensely increased expenditures, and tax burdens, while it diverted revenues from the public treasury into private coffers.

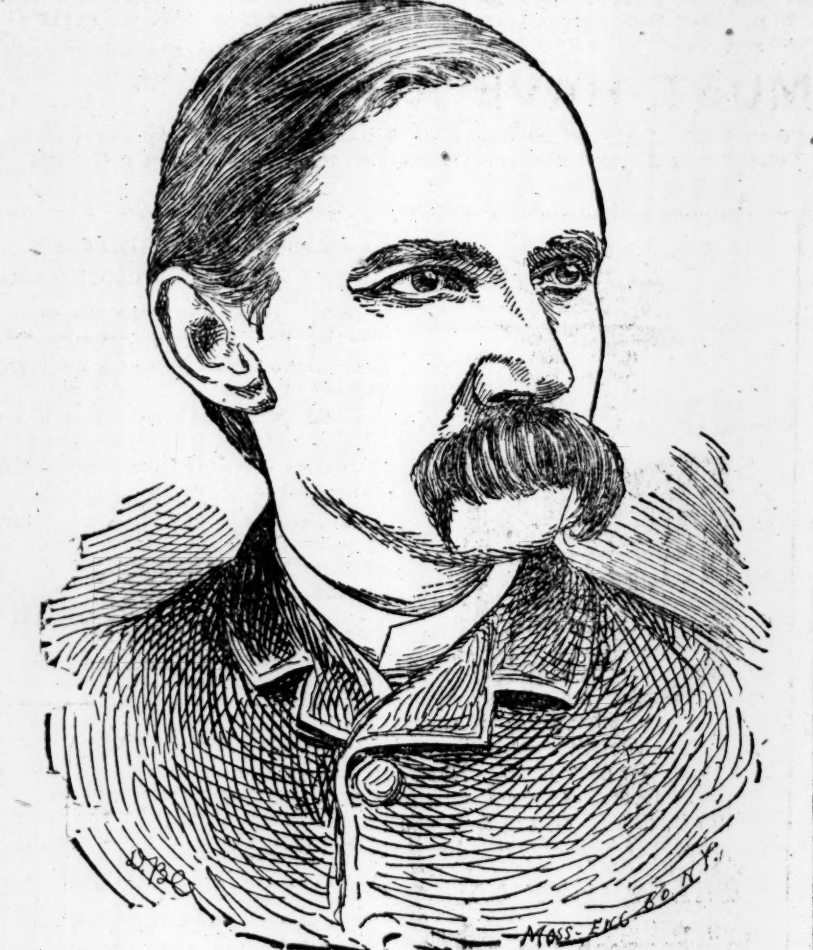
The Sherman law unsettled our currency; the McKinley bill bottled up American industry, colossal permanent appropriations hardened the struggle for existence. Private law has increased the people's burden while they saved the people's treasury. Such briefly sketched, and omitting many things, is the situation to which the democratic party has succeeded, and for whose terrible stress it must for a while suffer blind popular discontent, although in no wise responsible for it. Under such circumstances even the lightning of burdens and the freeing of industry may be made to appear as public dangers. The natural curtailing of production and trade which

tariff changes would ordinarily and which under healthy conditions have proved but a brief and inconvenient, has been exaggerated into the real cause of the business paralysis. Protected employers, who, in days past, worked so vigorously the tariff scare, to frighten their employees into voting the republican ticket, have eagerly seized the present distress to frighten and madden them into voting against those who offer their only hope of emancipation from their thrall to trusts and other monopolistic combinations of capital.

As threats of dismissal and actual dismissal in days past were used to intimidate working men, so recently starving laborers have been brutally told to eat the roasters they were during the presidential campaign. All this was effectual in the November election. Suffering and distress are unreasonable, blind and petulant, and always strike at a party in power. Many men will be of the temper and intelligence of the New York fisherman who voted against his party because the fish would not bite. But this feeling is transitory. The eyes of the laboring man will soon be unsealed. He will find that the tariff policies of the demo-

cratic party are pre-eminent for the benefit and elevation of labor; that they mean for him larger opportunity in life, better wages and steadier employment. Some may turn away from them now, even as a sick child dashes aside the healing draught, but when they feel them working a new cure, and a higher manhood for them they will become their steadfast and unflinching supporters.

WILLIAM L. WILSON.



WILLIAM L. WILSON.

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WILLIAM L. WILSON.

Views of William M. Springer.

The causes which contributed most to democratic defeat in the recent elections are—First, and perhaps of the greatest importance, was the financial depression, culminating in the monetary crisis of last summer. Hard times were always charged to the party in power, whether that party is responsible for such times or not. The effect of the purchase of 3,000,000 ounces of silver every month and the issuing of treasury notes in purchase thereof caused an apprehension in the minds of European investors to the effect that such continued purchases might result in the failure of the United States to maintain the parity of gold and silver upon the existing ratio, and, failing to maintain this parity, that our country might pass to the silver basis. Such a result would work disaster to all the business interests of this country. It would cause European securities to be returned to this country at once and the withdrawal from the channels of trade of hundreds of millions of European capital invested in this country would produce financial depression which would far exceed in its destructive effects that which occurred during the past summer. The more apprehension that such an event might happen had caused large blocks of American securities to be returned to this country in order that the owners thereof might realize upon them before the break should come. The return of these securities to the United States caused an outflow of gold, producing a stringency in the money market, which brought currency to a pro-



WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

mum and forced many of the largest banks and business establishments into suspension or bankruptcy.

Congress was called together for the purpose of affording relief and that relief was believed to be in the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Whether such repeal would be effective or not was hardly a matter for debate. The whole business world believed that such repeal would furnish the relief wanted by the country, and they determined to rebuke the party which they assumed was responsible for the failure to bring immediate relief. They determined, therefore, with nearly the entire business interests of the country depressed, to rebuke the democratic party for failing to pass in a reasonable time the repeal bill, and the elections last fall were the first opportunities afforded them of expressing their dissent. The repeal came too late to arrest the tide of opposition that had set in, and the consequence was the democratic candidates in the great commercial states of the country were snowed under.

Another cause which contributed toward democratic defeat was the tariff. With which the administration moved in reference to changing some of the important offices of the country. The democratic masses were of the opinion that all important offices should have been in the hands of the democratic party, wherever changes were expected and possible under previous usages and under the law of the land.

such was not the case. In Virginia, where the republicans stood solid and gave the populist the field against the democratic party, the populist party was overwhelmingly defeated. In Kansas and Nebraska and Iowa that party not only failed to show substantial gains, but in all cases and localities showed great losses. What? The old parties, therefore, may have suffered by the course of events upon the silver question, but it is quite certain that the populist gains, and a higher manhood for them they will become their steadfast and unflinching supporters.

WILLIAM L. WILSON.

It would be good policy to provide in a tariff bill that the free trade should be put into effect immediately upon its passage and that the other provisions of the bill should not take effect until the first day of July next. Such provisions would have the effect to hasten the passage of the bill through the senate in order to enable our manufacturers to stock our market with domestic goods and to enable them to avoid themselves of importations under the reduced rates of duties upon the final and final act, and the tariff bill would be put into effect immediately upon its passage and that the other provisions of the bill should not take effect until the first day of July next. Such provisions would have the effect to hasten the passage of the bill through the senate in order to enable our manufacturers to stock our market with domestic goods and to enable them to avoid themselves of importations under the reduced rates of duties upon the final and final act, and the tariff bill would be put into effect immediately upon its passage and that the other provisions of the bill should not take effect until the first day of July next.

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

Views of Congressman Amos J. Cummings.

It is difficult for any man to define the political situation at an hour's notice. Yet this is what is now being done. It is an off-hand effort and one that may not be as clear as if made after mature consideration. The political situation today is anomalous. In one state are democratic victories far greater than in any other, and in another, astounding republican triumphs. Virginia seems to have utterly annihilated the populists, while in New York no one is more sure of the future than the populists. The cause of these upheavals ought to be easily determined. The financial stringency had made the people ugly. As usual, they held the party in power responsible. Another factor was the uncertainty regarding the tariff. Aside from this, there were local issues in New York that bore heavily against the ruling party. Whether the situation will be improved at the next fall election is hard to tell. Whatever tariff bill may be adopted by congress can hardly be put into practical operation before November. No definite results can be obtained in time to influence the verdict. The bill may have hard upon some manufacturers and light upon others. In both cases the interest of labor is involved. As long as our manufacturing interests are affected, just so long will the interests of employees in our factories be affected. The wages of mechanics are reduced, and work is scarce, they will be apt to hold the party in power responsible, and to vote against it. The proposed tariff can hardly alleviate the situation, if public

confidence is unrestored. It certainly cannot do it if it deepens public confidence. One thing is certain. The proposed bill falls short of the tariff plank of the Chicago platform. It is not tariff for revenue only. It seems to be more in line with the plank reported from the committee on resolutions in the Chicago convention, which was set aside by a strong majority. Yet the bill has been framed by democrats, who gave a hearty allegiance and an enthusiastic support to the platform as adopted by the convention. The chairman of the committee that drafted it, was the chairman of the national democratic convention. This adds to the anomaly of the political situation.

Some aver that the presidential election was carried solely on the tariff issue. If this is so, the people will be likely to express their dissatisfaction with the proposed bill in the congressional elections next fall. Others assert that the so-called force bill must be a leading issue in the campaign. If they are right, the action of the house in promptly repealing the federal election law will elicit their approval. This may have its effect upon the south, but it seems to be a dead issue in the north. There the tariff is looked upon as a vital matter, not only by the manufacturers, but by the mechanics, and it will influence the coming election far more than any other issue.

The financial question may cut a very important figure in the west. Since the repeal of the Sherman law, congress has attempted no serious legislation, and up to the present writing no definite plan is proposed. Yet the democratic platform was specific in its financial recommendations. Congress, however, maintains an ominous silence. But the president's message indicates that the administration favors for the present a do-nothing policy. This may account for the inaction of congress, but what effect it will have upon the political situation remains to be seen.

Something may happen that will dispel the clouds and reveal a bow of promise. If so, it must be the quick action of the ally popular anxiety and reinvigorate industrial enterprises. At present, however, there seems to be more of Jonah than Moses on deck. If the sailors allow the Jonahs to remain on board, the ship must become water-logged, if not wrecked.

The promised land seems far away. It is in sight, even from Mt. Nobo. There is a very little man on the ship. There he leads the people from the swamps of tribulation through the cow-paths of legislation into the macadamized road to national prosperity will be his as a Moses. If the democrats have such a man, the people will surely recognize him. If he is in the ranks of either the republicans or the populists, he is sure to come to the front and win the public esteem.

Indeed, the political situation is anent to that following the financial panic of 1837. Then as now, the party in power had three years in which to recoup. That panic followed the inauguration of Martin Van Buren as president. This follows the inauguration of Grover Cleveland. One thing, however, should not be forgotten. The panic of 1837, if administrations are to be held responsible for such panics, followed eight years of democratic rule. The hard times of today, however, are directly traceable to the action of a republican administration. Martin Van Buren's effort to recoup was thus handicapped by action of a preceding democratic administration, while Grover Cleveland's effort is hampered by the burdens imposed upon him by a preceding republican administration. Besides this, the democratic party has to bear the weight of an artificial industrial system, built up by thirty years of republican rule.

It is within the power of the democracy to re-establish itself in public favor. How this is to be done is a problem even more difficult to solve than the problem of 1837. It is possible that the key to the situation rests with the farmer. If so, the democratic party seems to be its best friend. Very few deny its free-trade tendencies. The republican party, under its so-called protective policy, which the national democratic convention denounced as a fraud, has compelled him to pay for thirty years an artificially-increased price for all that he buys, while he is forced to sell his staple products at the world's free trade price. The result is that he has become bankrupt.



AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

His farm is covered with mortgages, and like a drowning man he grasps at straws. Naturally he is the victim of all financial heresies. It was his voice and action that led to the adoption of the Sherman law and similar legislation, to which the present panic is directly due. The only path open to him apparently is the free trade road. If he is ever allowed to buy at the free trade price for which alone he can sell, there would be an immediate and a marked improvement in his condition. If some Moses should point this into the head of the farmer during the coming summer, and he should make a break for the free trade highway, the political situation would be less complicated, and more easily defined.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

For a clear head and steady nerves

Take Bromo-Seltzer—Bottle 10c



We Crow About It. About What?

Why, because we have knocked competition out. We want to reduce our stock before new year instead of after, and have marked all goods away down to "after Christmas" prices. To those who have worn or seen our clothes we needn't say anything about the superior style and finish in which they are all made, but to those who haven't we would like to say that they cannot be surpassed. We invite all to come and look.

Suits made to order.

Lumpkin, Cole & Stewart
Clothing and Tailors,
26 Whitehall Street.

AUCTION

At T. A. Shelton's new stables, corner

Mitchell and Madison, formerly Thompson's.

Just received several carloads of Kentucky

Tennessee horses to be sold at auction or

private sale. Also two loads well-broken Texas

horses and two loads of mules.

T. A. SHELTON.

F. J. STILSON,
JEWELER.

55 Whitehall St.

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silver-

ware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods

Fair dealings and bottom prices.

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IF YOU

Want

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Presents

for Boys,

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Want Overcoats,

Want Pants

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Want Underwear,

Want Gloves,

Want Handkerchiefs,

Want Neckties,

Want anything in Cloth-

ing, Hats or Furnishing Goods.

You Can Get the Right Thing and

SAVE MONEY,

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EISEMAN & WEIL,

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out of your system. Book of particulars sent FREE.

Write to M. W. WOLLEY, M.D.,

Atlanta, Ga. Office 103 1/2 Whitehall St.

A Grave Fault.

The Tendency of Many

People to Pro-

crastinate.

A Habit That Is Prone to Lead

to Life-Long Difficultly.

One of the worst faults of mankind is pro-

crastination. We are continually putting off

until another time things that ought to be

done at once. This fault grows on people and

finally becomes second nature, valuable time

lost, and it is only some startling occur-

rence, some striking example of the folly

of procrastination that leads one to reform

in this respect.

Bad as is the effect of this evil habit upon

the one who practices it, it is tenfold worse

for the innocent sufferers through another's

fault. With them there is no often no repara-

tion, and the good one lost through procrastina-

tion can never be regained.

Take, for instance, persons who are suffer-

ing from disease, especially those forms of

delicate diseases peculiar to men and women

and are prone in their nature. Such diseases,

if not attended to at once, often cause untold

anguish; if taken at once, and treated by

prompt and skillful specialists, all danger, worry

and trouble is generally avoided. Dr. Har-

away & Co., the eminent specialists of this

city, are considered to be the leading and

most successful in the treatment and cure

of all such diseases. If you place your case

into their hands you can rest assured of sat-

isfactory results and an honest opinion given

of your trouble.

Cases not cured or improperly treated by

other physicians especially solicited.

SPECIALTIES—

Syphilis,

Nervous

Debility,

Strictures,

Hydrocele,

Varicocele,

Prostatitis,

Moles,

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Superficial

Itch,

Eczema,

Pimples,

Ulcers,

Scars and

Grassiness of

Complexion.

Consultation and examination free and con-

fidential.

Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY &

CO., 22 1/2 S. Broad St., Rooms 34 and 35,

Imman Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Hours: 10 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8; Sundays,

10 to 1.

Mail treatment given by sending for sym-

ptom blanks—No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women.

No. 3 for skin diseases. If you do not wish to

address Dr. Hathaway & Co., simply write

lock box 69, Atlanta, Ga.

Receiver's Sale.

By order of Fulton Superior Court, passed

in case of Blumenthal Bros. & Co., et al.

vs. Gramling & Nisbet, I will receive cash

bids for the stock of merchandise, consisting

of dry goods, notions, shoes, hats, furnishing

goods, etc., including fixtures and safe,

in my hands as receiver of Gramling & Nis-

bet, and situated in the storerooms at 79,

S1 and S3 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.;

said bids to be in writing and delivered to

me not later than 8:30 a. m. o'clock, stand-

ard time, on Monday, December 11, 1893,

at my office, No. 38 Alabama street, At-

lanta, Ga. All of said bids to be subject

to the approval or rejection of the court.

An inventory of said stock is now being

taken and will be on file in the clerk's of-

fice of the superior court after the 7th in-

stant.

LOUIS WELLHOUSE,

Receiver for Gramling & Nisbet.

dec 8 15

READ

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DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY

Gold Hats Pins,

Gold Hair Pins,

Gold Brooches,

Gold Lace Pins,

Gold Scarf Pins,

Gold Sleeve Links,

Gold Baby Pins,

Gold Baby Buttons,

Gold Belt Buckles,

Silver Tea Sets,

Silver Water Pitchers,

Silver Fruit Dishes,

Silver Berry Bowls,

Silver Sugars and Creams,

Silver After Dinner Coffe Pots,

Silver Bon Bon Dishes,

Silver Orange Spoons,

Silver Berry

Diamonds,
Watches,
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Bridal Presents,
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47 Whitehall street.

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don't be in a hurry—read this, the dis-
tinctly bottling—genuine—“o. o. p.”—old
ocean pepper—kentucky's finest whisky—is
put up in square bottles, with large “o. o. p.”
printed in red on face of white label—
white caps, embossed in red—“o. o. p.”—
now be careful—don't be deceived.

bluthenthal & bickart.

“b. & b.”

marietta & forsyth.

whiskies, whiskies, whiskies.
“four aces whisky.”
“canadian club.”
“cleveland club,” dollar a quart.

A Rare Chance.
Having more business than I can well at-
tend to, I wish to sell out my interest in
the May Mantel Company.

This is an excellent opportunity
to embark in a well established,
safe, and remunerative business,
with a large and extensive trade
extending throughout the Southern
States, and to step into a good snug
berth, a responsible position, and a
remunerative salary.

This manufactory has a first-class reputa-
tion for the fine work, and has a record of finan-
cial prosperity equaled by few in this coun-
try. Address George S. May, Atlanta, Ga.



Open Evenings.

We invite you to inspect our stock of
novelties in Gold and Silver, suitable for
holiday presents.

A. L. DELKIN CO.
69 Whitehall St.

JAMES E. HICKEY,

DEALER IN

Fine Vehicles and Harness

Horse and Dray Covers,

No. 27 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

Full line of Horse Blankets and
Fur and Plush Robes.

Telephone 782.
Agent for the Birmingham Wagon Com-
pany, Birmingham, N. Y., celebrated make
of fine buggies, surreys and spring wagons.
also—ly 1st cor. 57

CONSUMPTION
SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your read-
ers that I have a positive remedy for the
above named disease. By its timely use
thousands of hopeless cases have been
permanently cured. I shall be glad to send
two bottles of my remedy free to any of your
readers who have consumption if they will
send me their express and post office address.
T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

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A Happy, Fruitful
MARRIAGE!

EVERY MAN who
KNOWS THE GRAND
TRUTHS: the Plain
and the New Discoveries of Medical Science
as applied to Married Life, should write for
our wonderful little book, called
“PERFECT MARRIAGE.” To any earnest
man we will mail one copy, entirely
free, in plain sealed cover. “A refuge
from the quacks.” Address
ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Two-year-old Corn
\$1.65 per gallon. E. A.
Franklin, 60 Decatur st.
dec 3—1m tues thurs sun

SINCE THE WAR

Rheumatism radically cured in every case
since 1861 with Fanny's Prescription 100,284,
prepared by MULLER, 42 University Place,
N. Y. Muscular, gouty, sciatic, inflammatory,
pleasant to take. 75 cents a bottle. All drug-
gists. Pamphlets free. Sent in Atlanta by
the Jacobs Pharmacy Company, corner Mari-
etta and Peachtree streets, and all first-class
chemists.
oct 8—6m sun wed fri

BILL ARP ON DEBTS.

Where a Man Owes Something He Wants

to Pay Out.

GOOD RESULTS FOLLOW THE PANIC

Doctors and Preachers Have Bill's Sym-
pathy—A Few Striking Observations
on the Convicts.

“Owe no man anything.” I reckon that is
good doctrine, but if St. Paul had been a
Gentile and a family man and had lived in
our day he would have qualified the injunc-
tion. We are just obliged to owe some-
thing. A right square up “pay as you go”
business might suit an old bachelor like
Faul, but it don't suit us. This is an age
of credit. Even the national government is
in debt millions of dollars, and so are the
states and counties and most of the church-
es. Banks are chartered to lend money,
and everybody is invited to come and bor-
row. With all these examples before us
the people have got in a way of going in
debt and they can't get out of it. It is
said that the nation owes more than it is
worth and is really bankrupt, but that
can't be so. There are lots of folks who
own about as much as they own, but as
long as they pay the interest it don't mat-
ter. Interest is of more importance than
the principal to a money lender. A bond
for thirty years is worth more than one for
ten years, but is a hard master, but credit
is a kind friend and there is lots of fun in
catching up. I've been trying to catch up
ever since the war but almost everybody is
about a year behind and they stay so. With
the average family man it is almost impos-
sible to catch up, and so he gets used to the
credit system and generally dies with a debt
on his estate. That's what is the matter
with politics right now. The late panic in-
terrupted the credit system and the people
are mad about it. They want to borrow
more money and they talk about “per
capita” just like the government or some-
body owed every man, woman and child
that much and wouldn't pay it. There is
some good in every misfortune, and I
know that the panic has had some good re-
sults. It has put the brakes on the train of
extravagance. The way to get out of debt
is to buy nothing that you are not obliged
to have, and we are doing it at my house—
not willingly at all, but when the merchants
sell for cash only and we haven't got the
cash that stops the train—even such folks
have had to slow up for town lots and bonds
and stocks are not cash. Merchants are not
selling as many luxuries as they did a year
ago. A jeweler told me he was not selling
much—just as much as he is. It is curious how
a man will unconsciously graduate his debts.
If he can't pay all and has a little money
and wants to do right, he will pay the
butcher and his grocery merchant in prefer-
ence to the dry goods merchant. Food is
more important than clothing. You can
patch up last year's garments, but victuals
must come fresh every day. Food and fire
come first and have the first lien on a
slim purse. And the gas bill and water bill
must be paid by town folks or these com-
forts will be cut off. They belong to cor-
porations and corporations have no souls.
Servant's hire ranks pretty high, especially
the cook and wash woman. They are al-
ways paid. A man is ashamed for his cook
to think he has no money. Her respect for
him is based upon the idea that he is a
gentleman and doesn't belong to the “poor
white trash,” as the negroes call them. So
to keep up the delusion he always pays the
colored servants. But after these comes the
dry goods men and they get a slice
now and then and take a note for the bal-
ance. Lately they have got to drawing on
you and they write you a love letter ask-
ing you to protect the draft. Or they write
you a statement about twice a month and
say “Please remit.” That is all right and
it is business, but if a man hasn't got the
money he can't protect the draft, nor re-
mit either. The draft wasn't in any par-
ticular danger now, and as the protection
was for revenue only, it goes back dis-
honored. I paid a little bill the other day
to an old friend and when I remember that
I would now have a more lively corre-
spondence, he said he didn't know
anything about it, that he supposed his
bookkeeper was the guilty party. So here-
after I shall pay less attention to these
bills than from bookkeepers.

But last of all comes the preacher and the
doctor. I am sorry for them. The lawyer
can take care of himself, but the doctor
seems like one of the family and he can't
wait and wait before he sends in his bill,
and then wait and wait again
before any serious attention is
paid to it. The family think too much
of him to treat him like he was a cred-
itor and he thinks too much of them to
importune. It is such an affectionate, con-
fidential relation that it must not be dis-
turbed by a little matter of money, and
so, in the meantime, the poor family doctor
is in danger of perishing to death. I paid
one the other day a little bill of \$1 that was
two years old and his surprise and grati-
tude were distressing. But the preacher is
the most helpless of all creditors. He can't
make out any bills nor send any duns. He
has to deal with a corporation and church
corporations are pretty much like all others.
No one individual acknowledges the debt.
If he acknowledges his part he is doing pret-
ty well. The officers meet once a year and
fix the salary and another set of officers
call around once a month and ask for the
money, but they do not get more than half
of it. The good humble preacher goes to
the treasurer occasionally and timidly asks
if there is any money on hand for him. He
gets about half his dues and thanks the
Lord in his heart and invokes a blessing
upon his people. I wonder if there is a town
church in all the land that keeps right
square up with the preacher. One time I
was present with the officers when the
preacher ventured to tell them that he was
very much embarrassed, that he owed
money and couldn't pay it. The church
promised him \$50, and were behind \$20, and
the year only half gone. One of the officers
suggested that he call the attention of the
congregation to it next Sunday. No, he
said, he hated to do that for the truth was
that \$150 of the \$200 was due by the officers
then present. Well, that was a sociolager.
Next year it was proposed to raise his sal-
ary to \$1,000, but he objected, saying that
he couldn't afford to lose any more than he
was losing.

But I forgot to mention taxes—taxes that
are inexorable and unfeeling as death.
Nothing is certain
in this world but death and taxes.
I remember when the rate of taxation on
land was only 10 cents on a hundred dollars,
but now it is 100 cents. They seem to get
higher and higher as the years roll on. I
don't know where the blame is. Maybe it
can't be helped, for there is the lunatic
asylum that costs near \$200,000 a year and
there are other charities and expenses we
did not have in the days of auld lang syne.
Then there are these everlasting courts
that never end and their cost is immense
and gets immense every year. What is to
become of these negroes, anyhow? Here is
the last report of Captain Jones, which says
that during the last year, from October 1st
to October 1st, he has received 715 convicts—
all colored. This is nearly twice as many as
the year preceding. The report for 1892 was
196 whites all told in the convict camps.
Now there are only 185 whites. There are
now 1,881 negroes in the camps, being 91
per cent of all the convicts. The increase
of colored convicts averages 15 per cent a
year. That rate will take only six and one-
half years to bring the number up to 4,000.
When will this alarming condition stop and
what will stop it? Our jail is full all the
year round and so are most of the jails in
the state, and it takes time and money to
try them and feed them. Of course we
want a reformatory and we want it
want it very badly, but it will take
one of mammoth proportions to hold all the
young negroes who will be sent there. That
college will matriculate five hundred the
first year, and it will take lots of money
and more taxes to keep it up. But we won't
worry about future troubles. It is well
enough thought to foresee them and prepare
for them. It looks like we will need a tariff
for revenue and protection, too, before we
get through with the negro. BILL ARP.

SHOE MERCHANTS!

Dealers are beginning to be interested in Shoes for the
season to come. We've been thinking for you—forecasting
the styles, discriminating and securing whatever promised
best, and are now ready to show you every sort that ought to
be in stock. Choose the quality you prefer—and the fashion.
There's nothing else to waste a thought on.

Retailers may here buy in any quantity and select their own
range or series of sizes. That's exceptional—the result of
progressive jobbing.

Concerning Two Specials:

“Old Colony” is the strong, historical name impressed on
a particular line of Men's Calf Shoes.

“Queen and Crescent” is the brand that distinguishes a par-
ticular line of Women's Dongola Shoes—button or lace.

Both are manufactured to our order and wise merchants say
they are beyond compare the best best values and easiest sellers
ever shown.

GOLEMAN, BURDEN, WARTHEN GO.,
Cor. Pryorand Decatur Sts., Atlanta.



WE ARE WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Liquors, Brandies,
WINES,
GINS, BEERS

and other articles usually kept in
first-class liquor store.

We are distillers of the well-
known “Stone Mountain” Corn
Whisky. Special attention is in-
vited to this Whisky, as it is con-
ceded to be the best Corn Whisky
made in America. Give us a trial
order for it, or any other goods you
may desire.

TELEPHONE 48.

Potts-Thompson Liquor Co

7, 9, 11, 13 DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are the natural blood puri-
fiers.
The blood is oxidized in the lungs, but it
is purified (freed of poison) in the kidneys.
If the kidneys are diseased they cannot
keep the blood pure and healthy.

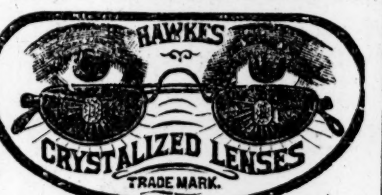
And if the blood is not kept pure, the
whole system becomes poisoned and de-
ranged.

Having few nerves of sensation, disease
may exist in the kidneys and yet give no
pain.

Some of the evidences of diseased kidneys
are high-colored, scalding urine, brick dust
deposit, uric acid in the blood, puffiness un-
der the eyes, swelling of the abdomen,
ankles and legs, tube casts in the urine,
dizziness of the skin, pallor of the face, cold
extremities, palpitation of the heart, ner-
vousness, neuralgic pains, rheumatism,
fickle appetite, headache, dark, muddy urine,
etc., indicate the need of

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Any of the above symptoms at first may
be slight, but they should not be neglected.
They point to kidney trouble, and left to
develop may terminate in Bright's disease.
Sold by all druggists.



A. K. HAWKES, Optician,

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Established Twenty-three Years.
Inventor and sole proprietor of all the
Hawkes patents, gold, silver, steel, aluminum,
nickel, shell frames, and lenses of every con-
ceivable kind ground to order. Every pair
warranted.

20 Years of marvel-
ous success in the
treatment of
MEN and WOMEN.

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SPECIALIST IN

Chronic, Nervous, Blood
and Skin Diseases.

VARIICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently
cured in every case.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, de-
pendency, effects of bad habits.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those
desiring to marry, but are physically incapaci-
tated, quickly restored.

Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects,
Ulcers and Sores.

Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.
Enlarged Prostate.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured
without cutting or caustics, at home, with no
interruption of business.

Send in stamps for book and question list.
Best of business references furnished. Address
Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

Several dealers are sell-
ing whisky in second-
hand “Purity” Bottles for
“Purity” Rye. Others pre-
tend to sell our “Purity”
under other brands. The
genuine Rose's “Purity”
Rye sold only in Atlanta
by The R. M. Rose Co.,
Sole Proprietors, 12 Ma-
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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Penmanship, &c.
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between the hours of 10 a. m. and 10 p. m.—
Shareholders' tickets entitling them to one
year's tuition are dated from December 4th
and are now ready. Those desiring the full
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better call and secure them any morning this
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A Dollar Night Class \$1 per month, has been
organized to meet the needs of all those
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fered by this institution.

All day classes are fully organized and ready
to take up the different branches of work
taught at very moderate terms. Send for
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correspond with

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Manager and Director of Art.

Now Order and Plant

As soon as it rains shade trees, fruit trees,
ornamental and flowering trees and shrubs,
roses, etc. The best and cheapest can be had
from

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Catalogue free.

KELLAM & MOORE,

Scientific Opticians,

64 Marietta street, opposite postoffice,
set up and operating the first eye-grinding
machinery ever brought into this section, and
have been the first to introduce every optical
improvement. Their retail saleroom is at 54
Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

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OFFERINGS.

SENSIBLE--COMFORTABLE--PLEASING

You'll find just the thing for a Christmas Present in our varied
selection of Clothing and Furnishings, Mens' and Boys' Suits, Over-
coats, Hats, Neckwear, and all the many fixings necessary to the mascu-
line make-up. Our December sales will swell as a result of the LOW

PRICES we are offering. SEE THEM.

HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall Street.

PLANE & FIELD

SELL AND UP
AMERICAN COAL at \$3.50 PER TON.

Telephone, No. 354. West Alabama Street and Central Railroad
Oct 3 22m un Hirsch

COAL \$1.50!

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and
most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not
true.

PHONE No. 203. SCIPLE SONS.

BUY
ANTHRACITE,
MONTEVALLO,
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FROM

R. O. CAMPBELL,

Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T. Va. and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 394.
Office—3 Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree. Telephone 1923.

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GEO. P. HOWARD

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

JELLICO COAL,

Best Alabama Coal.

Coal at yard handled entirely in bins. No possible change to mix with
dirt. Best arranged yard in the
south. See it. Yard 330 Decatur street, corner Grant. Telephone 1182. Office, 45 Edge-
wood Avenue; opposite Equitable building. Telephone 1070. oct 27—2m

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is cold weather. It's freezing here and
everywhere. You need something to keep you
warm. My Chest Protectors will do it—will
ward off colds and the “grip.” The Protectors
cost very little, and will last a long time.

If they do not suit you, I have Hot-Water
Bottles at a small cost. They are good to warm
you in different ways. If you have a pain or
cramp a Hot-Water Bottle will drive it away. A
Hot-Water Bottle is absolutely indispensable in a
well-regulated family.

A Chest Protector or a Hot-Water Bottle is
surely what you want right now.

CHAS. O. TYNER,

Corner Broad and Marietta Streets

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OFFICE AND WORKS,
Means Street W. and A. R.
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ELEVATORS

Mill, Railroad, Machine Shop

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Mining Supplies.

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Leather and Rubber
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Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and
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47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.

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This is Strictly a Dry Goods Business.

No devices for the credulous; no traps for the unwary; no tricks for the gullible. But plain, progressive, honest methods. Toys, Crockery, Books and the like are left to merchants whose sole and legitimate business it is to buy and sell such lines. **Every Man to his Trade, say we.**

Consistent with this policy we offer to-morrow monster bargains in various departments of **Holiday Dry Goods.** The items that follow are exceptional, abnormal, unusual, phenomenal values. They were secured when panics pressed the importers and jobbers. No store's regularly bought stocks can compare or presume to compete with these for cheapness.

Silks for Xmas.

One Lot Including:

Crystal Bengalines, Changeable Surahs, Armure and Swivel Effects, Glace Satins, Fancy Figured Silks and Fine Satin Duchesse.

All colors, worth up to \$1.25 per yard,

Choice at..... **63c**

Silks for Xmas.

One Lot Including:

Tufted and Baydore Bengalines, Loie Fuller Stripes, Changeable Figured Satin Luxors, Plaid Surahs, Figured Glaces, Gros, Grains and Satin Brocades, All colors, worth up to \$1.75 per yard.

Choice at..... **98c**

Handkerchiefs. There's charm in these prices! There's rush and tumult about the counters. It's safe to say that we'll sell more Holiday Handkerchiefs than any two houses in town combined. Prices—lowest of low prices—and top lofty qualities—will create the predicted results—of course.

Women's China Silk Handkerchiefs, beautifully embroidered with colored silk and scalloped edges, worth 25 cents.

Our Price..... **15c**

Women's medium size hemstitched China Silk Handkerchiefs. They've just fluttered on our counters fresh from the importer, worth 35 cents.

Our Price..... **19c**

Women's China Silk Handkerchiefs, handsomely embroidered with colored silk and scalloped edges, worth 35 cents.

Our Price..... **25c**

Women's heavy quality, hemstitched China Silk Handkerchiefs, rather limited quantity for this season, worth 40 cents.

Our Price..... **25c**

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs.

Hand embroidered and edged with exquisite real Valenciennes Lace. Rare and beautiful.

Worth \$3.00, Our Price..... **\$2.00**

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs.

Hand embroidered and edged with dainty Valenciennes Lace. Imported from St. Gall.

Worth \$3.50, Our Price..... **\$2.50**

Mufflers! Mufflers! Mufflers! All sizes, all colors, all patterns—dots, plaids, stripes, brocades—for all uses at all prices, beginning at 75c for a large, soft, luxurious one up to \$2.50 for the rich, restful kind that will be a joy for years.

Men's White Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, with initial letters tastefully embroidered in corner, worth 75 cents.

Our Price..... **49c**

Men's White Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, with initial letters tastefully embroidered in corner, worth \$1.00.

Our Price..... **75c**

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs.

Men's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5 cents to 40 cents. Men's Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from 10 cents to 50 cents. Any thinkable style.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs.

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 10 cents to 90 cents. Women's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 5 cents to 50 cents. Women's Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5 cents to 35 cents.

Practical Holiday Hints. Common-sense dictates sensible gift-giving—i.e., consider utility. Nothing more entirely combines the artistic, the useful and proper Christmas spirit than the many Dress Patterns now displayed here. They were bought and have been arranged to tempt the economical and prudent. Novelty Dresses at less than manufacturer's prices. Read the list.

Serviceable Dress Patterns

At..... **\$2.73**
(Worth up to \$5.00.)

Serviceable Dress Patterns

At..... **\$3.49**
(Worth up to \$6.00.)

Serviceable Dress Patterns

At..... **\$3.98**
(Worth up to \$7.50.)

The above Patterns include Fancy Mixtures, Panamas, Illuminated Hopsackings, Novelty Striped Cheviots, Cloth-finished Homespun, French Camel's-hair, Mottled Cheviots, Two-toned Diagonals, Knotted Novelty Cloth, Loop-figured Boucles, Ombre Stripes, Changeable Wool Bengalines, Honey-comb Effects, Two-toned Pin Checks, Fancy Chevrons and other handsome stuffs in all seasonable colors. The bigness of our bargain-giving had never better proof.

Extra! Extra! Extra!! Very particular chances for women or for the giver of women's Christmas presents. A line of items that represent an extraordinary coup made by our resident New York buyer. A suggestion for those who will want a present for her.

Women's brown and tan fur trimmed Cheviot Jacket, Columbian collar, high sleeves, reefer front, large horn buttons and bound seams.

Worth \$8.50, Our Price..... **\$4.98**

Women's light tan Camel's-hair Serge Jackets, made with Worth collar, edged all around with Electric Seal, full sleeves, large pearl buttons and bound seams.

Worth \$9.50, Our Price..... **\$6.50**

Splendid grade brown, tan, blue and black Beaver Jackets for women, made with Tuxedo collar, finished with large pearl buttons, seams smoothly bound. You'll not see them elsewhere.

Worth \$12.50, Our Price..... **\$7.50**

Women's brown tight-fitting Cheviot Coats, Essex collar trimmed with fur and Hercules braid and waist trimmed with several rows of braid.

Worth \$13.50, Our Price..... **\$8.50**

Brown, blue, havana and black Cheviot Coats, made with Pingat collar and cape, trimmed around the collar and down the front with fur. Silk braid on waist and sleeves. These are unsurpassed value in any market.

Worth \$15.00, Our Price..... **\$9.75**

Women's brown, navy, tabac, tan and black heavy wale Serge and rich Kersey Jackets, made with Essex collar, large full sleeves and trimmed with effective fancy braid, most stylish that have been shown this season.

Worth \$17.50, Our Price..... **\$12.75**

Women's English Beaver Coats, very widest umbrella skirts, the new Gigat sleeves and deep mousquetaire overcape; collar, cape and front trimmed with selected seal.

Worth \$20.00, Our Price..... **\$14.98**

Women's extra heavy Kersey Three-quarter Coats, tight fitting, made with Arden collar, trimmed all around with monkey fur, umbrella back, large sleeves and half lined with silk. Double money's worth surely, surely, surely.

Worth \$25.00, Our Price..... **\$14.75**

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KEELY COMPANY

ADMIRING OUR SHOES.



For Ladies,

For Gentlemen,

For Children

No Assignee Sale.

No Bankrupt Stock

No Auction Trash.

Everything bright and new.

Best Stock,

Lowest Prices.

OUR STOCK

Represents the production of the leading makers of fashionable footwear.

See our

BEAUTIFUL

SLIPPERS

For holiday presents.

SOUVENIRS

GIVEN AWAY.

Commencing Monday morning we will present every visitor a beautiful

Christmas Souvenir.

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BROS. & CO.

Phone 422.

37 Whitehall St.

FOOT COVERERS TO ALL MANKIND.

GRAND XMAS SALE

—OF—

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COAL

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THE SCOPE OF THE CONSTITUTION'S DAILY REACH FROM DAYLIGHT TO NIGHT.

GETS OVER GROUND.

How The Constitution, with Fast Schedules, Covers the Earth.

THIRTEEN STATES IN A SINGLE DAY

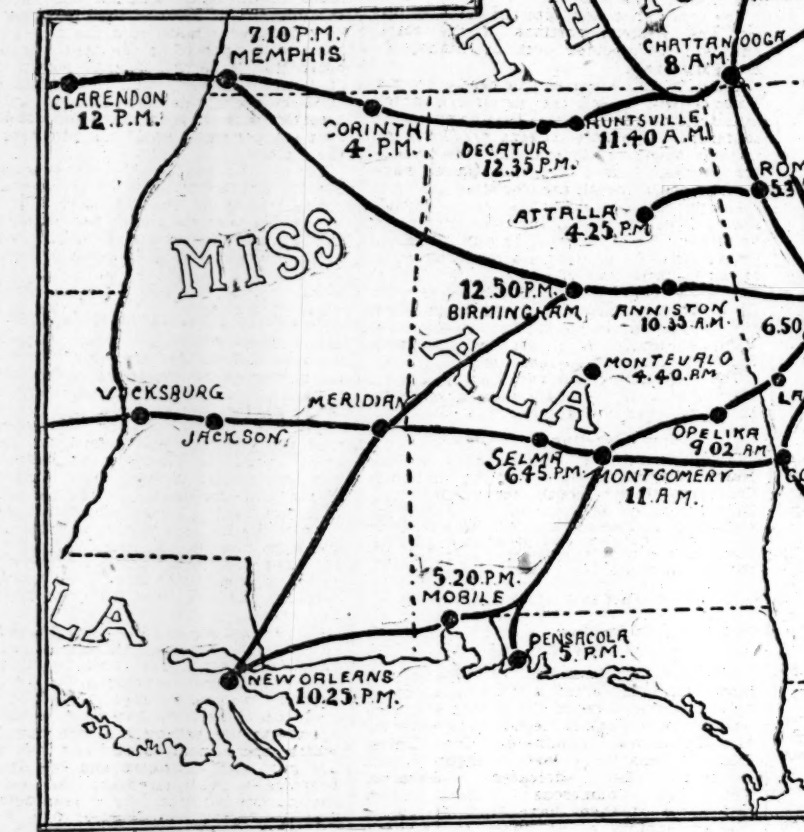
From Indiana to the Everglades of Florida the Day of Publication.

IN THOUSANDS OF TOWNS AND CITIES

The Waters of the Mississippi and the Dan Crossed by The Constitution Simultaneously—All About Its Daily Flight.

The daily flight of The Constitution told in type reads like a fairy story. So strange and wonderful! And the figures on the map marking the scope of the paper's territory in a single day shine resplendent with the interest of a romance.

From "dawn to dewy eve" once meant nothing more to the common mind than from Cape Cod to Kalamazoo, but it means more than that now. With The Constitution it means from the rising hills of Ro-



noke to the sunlit waters of New Orleans, away down yonder on the Gulf of Mexico. It means from the wintry winds of Indiana to the sweet breezes that fan the land of the lemon and the palm.

The Constitution from sun to sun sounds the news of the world throughout the countless towns of thirteen states of this big republic.

Think—thirteen states in a single day! Leaving Atlanta bright and early in the morning with the rising of the sun, The Constitution beams around the freeways of many thousands homes in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana and rests that night on the Blue Ridge of Virginia, among the shades of the orange groves of Florida, beside the waters of the lovely Mississippi, along the pearly sands of the Gulf of Mexico and far beyond the icy waters of the Ohio river.

Enterprising railroad men have done the work and done it well, to be sure.

To the readers of The Constitution away down beneath the shadow of the coconut trees who get their papers now in time to read them at the dinner table this business is a revelation. One fellow down about the upper borders of Florida the other day bought a copy of The Constitution at a little town and went wild with wonderment when he saw in it a full account of a street fight at midnight the night before in that town in which he had participated to some town in which he had just after breakfast. The paper had reached him just after breakfast. He couldn't believe his own eyes, so he declared he would take the paper out hunting with him that morning to be used as gun wadding and if the squirrels he killed for dinner tasted like squirrel he would know that it was a reality. He killed the squirrels in good time for dinner and from squirrels then knew it was sure enough squirrel. Since that time the fellow has gone forth to preach the doctrine of the old adage to the world—"wonders never cease."

The other morning when the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad put on its fast schedule to Florida a citizen of McRae, after reading his morning Constitution at his breakfast table, more than 200 miles away from the citizen of Atlanta, got on Peachtree street who was reading his at exactly that minute over his own breakfast table, leaped high in the air, threw the paper to his wife with a wild exclamation of amazement and declared that he would at once telephone the man in the moon that he might safely expect to read his Constitution of that day's issue by dinner time.

Pardonable the impulse to do such a thing when one considers that The Constitution is now read in Macon, Rome and Chattanooga at breakfast time—the same minute that it is first read that same morning in Atlanta.

The man in Chattanooga spreads out the paper on his breakfast table and reads the news record of the world for the past twenty-four hours simultaneously with the citizen of Atlanta who lives, perchance, within a block of The Constitution building, for the paper takes flight in the morning while the world is fast asleep and crosses the Etowah river while the stars are still shining.

It is a guest within the gates of Rome long before the sun beams down its peaceful benediction and silvers the waters of the Coastanula.

The Constitution, the same day of publication, crosses the Ohio river at sunset and takes supper in Cincinnati. At that same hour it is a guest at the tea table of the south Florida citizen. From Cincinnati it goes on to Indiana where it is lulled to sleep that night by the chime of sleigh bells. It finds repose that same night at the same hour away down on the green and picturesque banks of the St. Johns river.

Across the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and into Louisiana it goes to take the news to the citizen of New Orleans as he drinks his goodnight cocktail, and rests that same night in the house of

its reader away over the blue top mountains of the good old land of Virginia.

Difficult, indeed, the task to calculate the real scope of The Constitution in a single day. Where it goes one knows not any better than he knows where the winds of winter go. To stop and figure out the number of towns The Constitution visits the same day it is printed, and then to estimate the number of eyes that see it is too much like work. Life's too short!

Something of the Schedules.

There seems to have been a recent movement on the part of enterprising railroad men in the south looking to better schedules.

In spite of the hard times and the forced cuts in labor forces all of the railroads entering Atlanta have been awake lately in the matter of fixing schedules such as would make distance diminish between this and cities of the south.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, when it put on a service of through trains from Jacksonville, Fla., to Chicago, such as would make the trip between those two cities the matter of a few hours, laid open to The Constitution the greatest opportunity.

On the peninsula is reached that night—the same night the paper was printed in Atlanta.

The northbound train on the East Tennessee line takes The Constitution to all points between Atlanta and Rome in the shadow of the night. It steals a march into the city of Rome and out of it while the night hour yet lingers and The Constitution bids adieu to the state of Georgia at sunrise, crossing the Tennessee river and flying through the Cumberland mountains to the blue grass regions of Kentucky in time for dinner. Through the state of Kentucky the paper goes flying as though with wings swifter than the doves', and when it

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railroad. The picture presents a very good likeness of the distinguished railroad manipulator and will be preserved by his many friends in and out of the railroad business, no doubt, particularly since he is a man who takes but little concern in the giving of photographs. Right in this connection a very funny little story can be told about Mr. Comer and his aversion to publicity in the newspapers. Repeated efforts have been made by newspapers to get his photograph from which to sketch a picture for publication, but they were never successful. Mr. Comer is an extremely modest man. The Constitution, after sending its Savannah correspondent to Mr. Comer's house several times in the vain attempt to get his picture, secured one from a close friend of Mr. Comer's in Alabama without Mr. Comer's knowledge, and no one will be more surprised this morning to see the likeness of the well-known co-receiver of the Central in The Constitution than himself. His picture never appeared in a newspaper or a publication of any kind before, though repeated endeavors have been made to secure it by papers north and south.

The career of Mr. Comer is extremely interesting. He has been a leading factor in the upbuilding of the best interests of Georgia ever since the war. He settled in Savannah just after the war and began a cotton business in that city. He was very successful, being a business man of rare qualifications, and it was not long before he had accumulated much wealth in his increasing trade. He was never actively engaged in the railroad business, but was several times a member of the board of directors of the Central. He was a director of the company under the presidency of Mr. Raoul, but retired, as did most of the Raoul men, when he went to Mexico. Mr. Comer held most all of his interest in the Central at this time, getting a good price for it.

He was subsequently induced by the capitalists in the north holding shares in the Central to again become a member in almost a year's time and was not in any way connected with the road any more until he was appointed co-receiver. His ability as a business man asserts itself most strikingly in his record as co-receiver of the Central. He has won the admiration of the leaders of the railroad world, such men as Clyde and others.

Personally, Mr. Comer is a charming man. He is very companionable. His conversation is bright and vivacious, never tiring or growing dull. He has a most interesting family and to see Mr. Comer at home is a picture that is pleasing in the extreme.

He has done a great deal for Savannah. The building of the De Soto hotel was an accomplishment due chiefly to his exertion. The scheme failed several times and it was only when Mr. Comer took charge of it that it went through to the splendid success it has proved to be.

Mayor Henry Horne.

The Popular Young Business Man Elected Without Opposition.

Macon, Ga., December 9.—(Special).—The municipal election passed off quietly today. Hon. Henry Horne was elected mayor without opposition and received a most flattering vote.

Mr. Horne has for several years, though yet a young man, scarcely more than thirty-five years of age, been one of the leading business spirits of Macon. He has been identified as a prime factor in almost every enterprise that has been inaugurated in the city during the last decade. He is a man of exceptionally fine business qualifications, untiring energy and exhaustless enthusiasm and pluck.

Mr. Horne did not enter the mayoralty contest voluntarily, but at the public solicitation of a large gathering of the leading citizens of Macon. He had been privately urged to enter the race by many of his friends, but hesitated. Finally several petitions were drawn up and put into circulation for signatures, urging Mr. Horne to allow his name to be used as a candidate for mayor. When these petitions, bearing many signatures, were presented to Mr. Horne he told his friends that he was ever ready to serve Macon and her people in any capacity, but he would prefer that the movement in favor of his candidacy take some public form. This precipitated the public meeting that formally put Mr. Horne in the field.

His campaign has been a remarkable one from the first day his name was mentioned in connection with the mayoralty, and every turn and movement in it has resulted in a flattering success for him. Shortly after Mr. Horne announced his candidacy the man R. H. Smith entered the arena with a strong following in opposition. Both men were young, energetic and magnetic and for awhile things were warm, but Mr. Smith soon retired, leaving the field clear to his opponent.

Today Mr. Horne was elected mayor by a most flattering vote and it is believed that under his administration Macon will take a new lease of life.

Hon. Henry Horne.

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TABERNACLE TALK.

An Old Man's Reverie.

BEFORE a bright December fire, whose ruddy light bestowed its mellow glow upon the hearth, where softer feelings glow.

An aged couple calmly mused, as memory backtracked rain.

And, with a tremor in his voice, the old man thus began:

"'Twas fifty years ago, dear wife—how fast the years have flown. Since first I looked into your eyes and saw they were my own.

Oh, never can my dreams forget their soft, confiding light. As lovingly we took the path in which we pause tonight.

"I promised then by every star—for raptures' wings soared high—That I would be a lover true, if you would let me try. How well I recall the blush that grew around your smiling eyes.

For never bloomed a sweeter rose in all the sunny south.

"And so we formed our partnership, just fifty years ago. The hills and valleys, far and near, were covered with the snow.

But, in our happy souls that night, we heard the robins sing. And breathed among the violets that blossomed in the spring.

"But now your withered cheeks have lost the bloom that used to gleam so bright. When, in those young and ardent days, I sued your listening ear.

And, too, the bloom of manhood's strength has yielded to his wit. But, oh, unhurt, through all the years, our love is blooming still.

"We've had our little ups and downs, our debts of sin to pay. But drawn, through grief, the closer still, we've loved the years away.

And when dark shadows through my soul have trailed the gloom of night, Your smile has been the morning star that ushered back the light.

"But, oh, our little ones—here a tear gleamed in his eye—Are sleeping now, among the fields, beneath the stars of heaven.

But, oh, I hope, I try to think, that what our sorrow means is simply this: They live again among the evergreens.

"Goodnight, dear wife, perhaps again when we are both asleep. These fond old visions of the past into our souls may creep.

But whether here in dreams or not these golden days return, We've still that lamp the Saviour lit, nor shall it cease to burn.

"Till faintly on a fairer shore this dear old earth grows dim. And all its glories fade away before the light of Him.

When you and I, both young again, shall pluck life's golden grain. And from our lips shall break the song of Moses and the Lamb."

—L. L. K.

Religious Tabernacle Talk.

Rev. Edward H. Barnett, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, on the 8th of October, 1840. His lineage on his father's side is English, while on his mother's side his ancestry is nearly all Scotch-Irish. When the subject of this sketch was a very small lad his father died, leaving his wife and three children in the charge of William Wade, his brother-in-law, an influential elder of the Presbyterian church of Christiansburg, Va. The early education of Dr. Barnett was derived from the village academy, after which he entered the employ of the Norfolk and Western railroad. At the age of nineteen he became a student at Hampden-Sydney college, Va., from which he graduated with the first honor in 1861. Immediately after receiving his diploma he entered the war as a third

have since been used for the instruction as well as the entertainment of this city. In the councils of the southern Presbyterian church Dr. Barnett has long wielded a potential influence. His views on all questions of church policy are carefully matured and conscientiously avowed. In all of the elements which go to make up a successful pastor and a consecrated man of God Dr. Barnett closely measures up to the full limit of human perfectibility.

It may be of interest to a large number as a kind of postscript to this short biographical sketch—to give a brief outline review of the church of which Dr. Barnett is the pastor.

The First Presbyterian church was organized on the 8th of January, 1848, by Rev. John S. Wilson, D.D. The first services, according to the best tradition, were held in the little schoolhouse near the junction of Peachtree and Pryor streets. The first ruling elders were Joel Kelsey, Oswald Houston and James Davis. On the 28th of January, 1850, the following trustees were appointed: Messrs. John Glenn, G. T. McGinley, Oswald Houston, J. A. Hayden, James Davis, Reuben Cone and Joseph Pate.

These trustees, who succeeded in raising as much as \$300, purchased from Reuben Cone the present lot on Marietta street, which has been the property of the church for nearly forty years. The church, which was a plain wooden structure surrounded by a belfry, was dedicated on the 4th of July, 1852. Dr. John S. Wilson served the church for about five years, commencing at the time of its organization, in 1848. He was followed by Rev. J. L. King and Rev. J. E. DuBoise. In February, 1858, dissensions occurred and a part of the congregation withdrew, forming the Central Presbyterian church. Dr. Wilson was recalled to the pulpit and continued to serve the church until the time of his death, which occurred in 1873. He was succeeded by Joseph H. Martin, who remained with the church for seven years and then resigned. Rev. J. W. English occupied the pulpit for a short time and was followed by Rev. E. H. Barnett, of Abingdon, Va., the present pastor.

The Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church was organized in 1853, with Mr. William Markham as superintendent, who held that office for eight years. He was succeeded by Professor A. N. Wilson, who is now connected with the public schools of this city.

The present handsome edifice was completed during the fall of 1878 and is one of the finest church buildings in Atlanta. The congregation of the church is largely composed of wealthy and influential citizens, and one that is happily unified on all questions, both of faith and ceremony.

The quaint poetic wish of the peasant-bard of Scotland:

"O wad some power the Giffle give us
To see ourselves as others see us"
finds pleasant gratification in a letter which was written by one of the delegates to the recent Christian Workers' convention for one of the northern papers for which he corresponded. In speaking of Atlanta the writer says:

"Atlanta was fifty years ago a year ago for the convention of '93. It is perhaps the most progressive city in the south. Less than thirty years ago there was nothing here but dust and ashes. Sherman's soldiers had burned the place on their march from Chattanooga and Marietta southward, and at the close of the civil war Atlanta made a new beginning. With the major portion of the delegates from the north, it was not to be wondered at that Atlanta citizens should touch upon the delicate questions that suggest themselves by the 'north' and 'south.' But the spirit of Christ refused to allow of anything in the convention pertaining to unhappy days in the past. The harmony that was expected from the hundreds of visitors who were present in the name of the Prince of Peace was not broken.

"The writer was one of a company that took advantage of a spare day before the

gratification is warmly shared by Christians generally.

The proposition of Dr. Talmage, advanced several weeks ago in a special sermon delivered in the Brooklyn tabernacle to celebrate the advent of the new century, together with the birth of Christ, is now recalled by the arrival of the month of December, bringing with it the tender and beautiful story of the babe of Bethlehem, so familiar to every child throughout the Christian world. Nineteen centuries after the beginning of the Christian era it will be of interest to take a look backwards and trace the influence of the gospel as planted by the little company of disciples, among the Galilean hills. From a mere handful of believers, so to speak, the gospel has at length belted the entire globe, and there is scarcely a nation in the world that does not recognize in faith and worship the mission of the lowly Nazarene. How long it will be before the globe is completely evangelized must depend upon the example as well as the missionary efforts of the Christian world. The idea of Dr. Talmage's sermon is to call together, seven years from now, a congress, not of all religions, but the one which recently met in Chicago, like the Christian religion. The congress will be held in New York city and will be composed of Christian people, representing every nationality. The influence of the gospel will be discussed, including its effect upon the literature, science, art and civilization of the globe. Methods of extending the area of the Christian religion, and of making it triumphant over every creed will be discussed. The celebration proposed by Dr. Talmage, is still in a vague, indefinite and uncompleted outline, but discussion is rapidly giving the proposition a clear and definite content. The Christian people of the United States are heartily in favor of the idea and if the plan of Dr. Talmage is adopted, it will be undoubtedly the grandest celebration ever known in the world's history.

Atlanta, in the number of her church buildings and the multiplied cults of her denominations, is rapidly becoming the Brooklyn of the south. A glance over the announcements which appear in this column will be in the nature of a revelation to those who have not intimated into the situation. The pulpits of the city, aside from the question of spirituality, were never filled by men of greater talent or of more pronounced qualifications for the ministry. The gospel as preached at Atlanta at the present time is unexcelled for its eloquence, simplicity and power, and the reputation of our local clergy is bounded neither by state lines nor ecclesiastical limitations. In no other respect is the full and solid growth of this city shown more clearly than in the various denominations which are represented in the gatherings of the sanctuary.

To indicate the various denominations of which Rev. T. R. Kendall is the pastor, found everywhere, so to speak, such as the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Congregational, Christian, Catholic and Hebrew churches, we have also the German Lutheran, the Unitarian, the Christian Science, the Universalist, the Spiritualist, the Two-Seeds-in-the-Spirit, the Spiritualist and others slightly differentiated from the foregoing, but too numerous to be indicated.

At the Boulevard church this morning, of which Rev. T. R. Kendall is the pastor, an interesting service will be held commencing the new conference year. A printed order of exercises will be furnished to those who attend the service, and his will and the congregation to take a responsive part in the exercises which have been arranged. An able sermon by Dr. Kendall will, of course, be the principal feature of the day. The service, and good spiritual advice, derived from the word of God, will not be lacking as the new year of the church's life opens this morning upon the congregation. The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

The exercises at the Young Men's Christian Association, of which Rev. Henry Mays, of this city, Mr. Mays is a forcible and entertaining speaker and his recent consecration as a representative of the city's Christian ministry will lend additional interest to the invitation extended to everybody this afternoon. In addition to the talk of Mr. Mays a special musical program has been arranged.

At the Railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon an interesting service will be held and everybody is cordially invited to attend.

The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the High school of the Young Men's Christian Association. This department is under the leadership of Professor Charles Ottley, and is one of unusual promise and efficiency. The school is made up of young boys from every part of Atlanta and their influence, if properly exercised, would mean a great deal for the spread of Christianity throughout the city.

"An Ideal Christian Woman" will be the subject of Dr. Hawthorne's discourse at the First Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock. In view of the position taken by Dr. Hawthorne a few weeks ago, with reference to a woman's speaking in public, the sermon this morning will, no doubt, attract a large congregation. Dr. Hawthorne has just recovered from a protracted spell of sickness, and his many friends will be glad to know that he is again able to resume the work of his ministry.

In the death of Major M. C. Kiser, not only the First Baptist church, with which he was connected for twenty-five years, but the Baptist denomination throughout the state has suffered a severe loss. In his benefactions, Major Kiser was not only liberal, but discriminating. He made his contribution in such a way as to yield the best return in behalf of the cause to which they were contributed. Major Kiser was a leading officer in the First Baptist church and a loyal congregation. Dr. Hawthorne's acquaintance began on the tented field and continued to strengthen as the years passed by, drawing the two men closer and closer together. When Dr. Hawthorne was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist church ten years ago, he was urged to accept the vacant pulpit in such a way as to yield the best return in behalf of the cause to which they were contributed. Major Kiser was a leading officer in the First Baptist church and a loyal congregation. 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Twenty-Four Pages

ATLANTA, GA., December 10, 1893.

A Democratic Tax.

The following communication touches on some interesting details of the proposed income tax:

Editor Constitution—In opposing an income tax on corporate investments, I take it that you do so because of the discrimination made by the exemption of individual incomes. If the latter were taxed in proportion to their size, would you oppose exemption of the former, or do you think that the proposed income tax should be equalized between the two?

READER.
 Mr. Cleveland has recognized the principle of an income tax in his message, and the recognition of a principle is more important than the details that are to be fixed. We have referred to the proposition to exempt the incomes of wealthy individuals and tax the incomes of corporate investments as one that shocks the sense of justice. We have characterized it as revolting—not because there is anything unreasonable in taxing some of the forms of corporate investment, but because the exemption of individual wealth is in the nature of a premium on indolence—a premium on idle and non-productive wealth. On the other hand it is the policy of the people in all parts of the country, and that policy has found expression in various forms of state and municipal law.

No tax ought to be levied unless it fairly represents some necessity of the government, and then it ought to fall heaviest on those who are best able to bear it. In its nature and essence an income tax is a democratic measure, for the simple reason that it distributes taxation between the rich and poor in proportion to the holdings of each class—this is just—it is democratic.

There are forms of corporate investment that are able to bear an income tax, and there is no objection to such a tax provided only that the incomes of the wealthy are not exempted. Such an exemption would do violence to every principle of justice and of democracy.

There are forms of corporate interests that find it difficult to sustain themselves during such times as we are passing through, and some have been compelled to go to the wall. On the other hand individual incomes have been enlarged as to purchasing power—this enlargement being manifested in the fall of prices and the general shrinkage of all values—the one exception being the value of gold.

If there is a necessity for taxing the dividends of some corporate interests along with the incomes of the rich, then let the tax be levied, but there can never arise a necessity which will justify the democratic party in imposing a tax on corporate interests for the purpose of exempting the incomes of the wealthy men of the country. The democrats can not do better than to re-enact, with such modifications and amendments as may be necessary, the income tax law that was passed in 1863. Though that law was passed by the republican party, it is, in the main, democratic.

We have already presented some interesting figures relative to the operations of that law. It went into effect July 1, 1863, and continued in force until December 31, 1871. It ran through eight fiscal years and yielded revenue to the government as follows:

1863.....	\$ 2,741,858 25
1864.....	3,254,771 74
1865.....	32,050,019 44
1866.....	72,982,153 03
1867.....	65,000,000 00
1868.....	41,455,598 36
1869.....	34,791,859 84
1870.....	33,775,871 62
1871.....	230,567 00

The variation in the amount of the revenue raised from year to year was not due to any difficulty in collecting the tax, but was the result of changes in the law, modifications and amendments. But under each change or modification, its tendency was to raise a steadily increasing revenue. In 1866, when the largest amount of revenue was raised, the following was the result: Dividends of banks.....\$4,240,664 Dividends of insurance companies.....783,882 Dividends of railway companies.....3,461,709 Canal and turnpike companies.....230,567 Salaries of officers of national government.....2,717,396 Amount of all other incomes excepted.....26,046,709 Incomes of \$5,000 and over at 10 per cent.....34,501,125

The reader can judge for himself how much revenue a tax on corporate interests able to bear it would place in the treasury in comparison with a tax on individual incomes that would hurt no-

body, and would not be felt by those on whom it is imposed.

We observe a great line and cry in some of the northern newspapers to the effect that an income tax is "a relic of effete monarchies." When the money power wants to increase the purchasing power of its gold, it is anxious enough to adopt the single gold standard, which is monarchial in its aims and results, but when the same money power wants to escape taxation, it decries the income tax as monarchial. But in point of fact, a graduated tax on incomes is essentially democratic, not only in principle but in its operations.

When the ruling class in England—the wealthy class that supports the monarchy—consents to tax itself for the purpose of raising revenue, the fact shows that it has learned the wisdom of democracy.

It is said that a tax on individual incomes "is inquisitorial, and could not be collected without prying into private affairs to a degree which Americans would never stand." The reply to this is that the tax on personal property imposed by states and municipalities is even more inquisitorial, but we have never seen or heard any protest against it. It is to be remembered, too, that many states now impose an income tax on individuals, and there is no protest against it on the ground that it is inquisitorial, or on the ground that it leads to crime and perjury.

The truth is, every argument advanced against an income tax on individual wealth peters out and vanishes into thin air the moment an attempt is made to examine it. The tax is a just tax—it falls on those who are best able to bear it. It is a democratic tax—it compels those who have accumulated wealth under the protection of the people's government to contribute to the support of that government according to their means.

A Sensational Suit.

Mr. George Gould is beginning to experience some of the disadvantages of being a millionaire.

A suit for \$40,000 has just been brought against him by Mrs. Zella Nicols, a pretty young woman of eighteen, with innocent eyes, pink cheeks and various other attractions. Mrs. Nicols alleges that Mr. Gould once gave her a \$40,000 check in some indefinite transaction, and then recovered the check and refused to pay it. She claims that her testimony, corroborated by other witnesses, will make out her case.

Mr. Gould is not alarmed. He says that the lady called on him about a year ago and asked him to aid her in getting to Chicago. He gave her a sum of money, and another sum on a second visit from her, and after that he saw no more of her. He states that his Chicago friends have informed him that the woman was a blackmailer in that city, where, despite her youth, she reigned for nearly two years as the queen of a very select fast set.

The case is interesting because it illustrates a peculiar danger to which rich men are subject. Blackmailing is common in the large cities, and many men yield to it because they have not the moral courage to face it out in court and be talked about. Young Gould is a man of a different stamp. The newspapers may link his name with scandal and people may gossip about him, but he will stand it all. He is doing the right thing. Whenever a prominent man yields to a blackmailer, he encourages the person who secures the hush money to hunt a new victim. The best way, when a man is innocent, is to do like Gould—defy publicity and fight it out in the courts. People may nod and wink mysteriously about the case, but they will respect the man who stands for his rights and the blackmailers will let him alone.

In this instance the charming Mrs. Nicols has mistaken her man. She could have made her \$40,000 easier in Chicago out of her rich friends than she can make it out of Mr. Gould. But she has nerve for an eighteen-year old girl, and she displays splendid audacity. Many a millionaire would have compromised with her for a good round sum.

Very Silly Socialism.

The town of Roubaix, France, will ask the government for permission to try a wholesale experiment in socialism.

The town council proposes to socialize the municipality. Employment will be furnished to everybody; bakeries are to give away their bread, and drug stores are to furnish free medicines. If a man wants work he can get it, but if he is unable to work or prefers idleness, he may call for any of the necessities of life and get them free of charge.

The best way to cure the gentle humors of Roubaix is to let them try their experiment. At the end of thirty days they will be sick of it. The industries who are willing to work and pay their way will very soon revolt when they see an increasing horde of idlers who take advantage of their thrifty toil and make no return for it. In the course of time the whole population would be reduced to pauperism and the government would be called on for relief.

The idea of getting something for nothing ruins both individuals and communities. Many years ago a flourishing New England town was visited by a clock by a millionaire. Then the town wanted the donor to build a tower for it. The tower was built, and the people denounced the rich man for his meanness in refusing to beautify the grounds around it. People quit work and spent their time devising ways and means of persuading their benefactor and other millionaires to give them something. Bitterness and strife prevailed, and the town degenerated into a shabby, idle village, with no trace of its former enterprise. This is a pointer for Roubaix before it embarks in the gift business.

The business of a government is to preserve order and protect all of its citizens in their personal and property rights. It is not organized to give work, food or money. When it departs from a just theory of taxation and puts the burden on consumers and on industry,

leaving non-productive wealth to go scot free, it goes just as far wrong as the town of Roubaix proposes to go.

Hon. A. S. Clay.

The Hon. A. S. Clay's letter to Senator Hooten, in another column, making the announcement that he is not a gubernatorial candidate, will cause his numerous friends throughout the state to regret his decision, but the reasons given by this brainy and loyal young democratic leader for not entering the race cannot fail to confirm the high opinion which all Georgians entertain of him in both private and public life.

During Mr. Clay's eight years service in both houses of the general assembly, as speaker of the house and as president of the senate, he has made a splendid record. His conservatism, liberal and progressive ideas, his interest in the welfare of all classes and his unwavering devotion to the principles of genuine democracy have made such a favorable impression upon the people that they will be reluctant to see him retire to private life, even for a brief period.

No democrat should permit Mr. Clay's letter to go unread. It breathes a spirit of manly sincerity and unselfishness which is unfortunately only too rare in these days. He frankly admits that his aspirations have not been inconsistent with the promotion which his friends had in view for him, but he is unwilling to enter the race and have the success of the party endangered by individual preferences, entanglements and dissensions. As a private citizen he will hold himself ready in the coming campaign to put in his best work for the state ticket and for the advancement of democratic interests.

It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Clay, while not formally a candidate for governor, was the choice of a very large number of democrats, and among his most enthusiastic supporters were the young democracy and the untiring workers whose energy has done so much to strengthen the party in Georgia. His letter will disappoint thousands of democrats, but they will not give up their determination to call him to the front some time in the near future, when there will be nothing to prevent his acceptance of the promotion so deservedly won.

He is stronger today than ever with the people, and his modest, manly and appreciative letter will make him many new friends and draw the old ones closer to him.

No man of his age in Georgia has a brighter political future than Mr. Clay.

Chicago and Her Cranks.

Although Prendergast is now on trial in Chicago, and presumably on the road to the gallows, other cranks are coming to the front and courting what they call martyrdom.

The other day John Westgarth, a farmer in Kane county, Illinois, scattered broadcast a lot of printed scurrilous calling for an assemblage of 10,000 armed workmen on the lake front in the city of Chicago, at daybreak, on the morning of December 12th. The men are urged to go quietly to the place of meeting prepared "to do or die."

The Chicago papers print the circular in full, and it is stated that Westgarth will be required to give a bond to keep the peace, and that he will be arrested the moment he reaches the city.

Under some circumstances this seditious circular would be ridiculous, but at a time when "famine walks the streets," as The Chicago Times admits, and the churches of the city are thrown open every night to shelter the homeless, the authorities should take every reasonable precaution to prevent an outbreak of the desperate classes. It is letting Westgarth off very easily to simply require a peace bond. All such agitators should be locked up. The Chicago police are, of course, strong enough to deal with any unlawful assemblage on the lake front, but the better plan is to nip anarchy in the bud. It is always possible in a large city for a few lawless men to do a good deal of damage when they are organized with a common purpose. Every community has the right to prevent meetings that tend to a breach of the peace and to punish citizens who speak, write or print anything that encourages lawless violence. No demagogic sympathy with the enemies of society should prevent the officers of the law from doing their full duty in the premises. Our constitution in guaranteeing the right of free speech never contemplated the protection of men like Westgarth and other anarchists.

Jones's Views.

According to Colonel Charles H. Jones, who is now the editorial valet of Mr. Pulitzer, nobody in this section understands anything about the financial question. All the financial wisdom in the country is nest-hiding in Colonel Jones's imitable whiskers. There is no doubt that Colonel Jones is a grand man when it comes to whiskers. This is admitted by those who watched him disappear from Jacksonville, Fla., and by those who saw him bow himself out of St. Louis, Mo.

We gave sometime ago a little history of the connection of the eastern banks with the recent panic, and this has thrown Colonel Jones and his whiskers into a state of hysterics. So he rushes into print and says The Constitution is bursting with the most violent ignorance. This is the Jonesy way of arguing, and if Mr. Pulitzer wants any more of it, he has only to give Jones a tip and pat him on the back.

But there is this trouble—The World was published before Mr. Pulitzer lifted Jones out of the hole into which The St. Louis Republic dropped him. It was not published, but it had an editorial page—and a much better one than Jones has been able to give it, because, try as hard as he can, Jones cannot be sincere and hold his job.

The World discussed the financial situation while Jones was in St. Louis trying to get the east and south to come together in the vortex of his whiskers, and Jones then was just exactly on the

line to which The Constitution now leans.

It went further and jumped on the stock exchange for listing such speculative schemes as the Cordage trust.

All this was going on while the directors of The St. Louis Republic were giving Jones the choice of shearing his whiskers, or giving way to a man who would not be ruined by a small duty on wool. Since wool is free, Jones's whiskers have taken on a new growth, and soon there will be nothing left of The World's editorial page but an effluent circulation statement and Jones's whiskers.

The Hawaiian Question.

From present indications it would seem that President Dole and his followers at Honolulu are masters of the situation.

The provisional government is on top. It has been recognized by various governments, including our own, and it is not willing to step down and out at a signal from Washington. The ex-queen is afraid to take the throne again unless assured that the armed forces of the United States will protect and sustain her. Clearly, this is out of the question, and it is safe to say that when these statements are confirmed Mr. Cleveland and congress will gladly drop the Hawaiians and let them settle their own troubles without interference.

The people who deposed the queen are whites. They are enterprising, plucky and determined, and they can whip twenty times their number of natives. They have given Hawaii its civilization and development, and if they are against the queen it will be a waste of time for us to put her on the throne again. Such a step would simply lead to another revolution as soon as our forces are withdrawn.

Fortunately Minister Willis is a man of discretion, and he seems to be moving very cautiously.

How Is This?

Last spring, when The New York Times telegraphed every congressman for a brief statement of his position on the silver question, the telegram contained the adroit intimation that British capitalists stood ready to turn loose millions of money in the United States as soon as they were assured that the Sherman act would be repealed.

The New York Evening Post and all the gold men and their newspapers made similar predictions. Money was to be easy and abundant and general prosperity would come at once, they said.

The result must be rather disappointing to these prophets. Prices continue to decline, and we are about to ship more gold to Europe. The money of the country is locked up in the New York banks.

What have the goldbug prophets to say in explanation?

Why have the goldbug predictions failed so signally?

George Gould denies that he has been gay.

John Sherman is inclined to criticize the administration on the Hawaiian business. John was a powerful statesman during the extra session, but perhaps he isn't so able now.

Mr. Pulitzer got a treasure when he picked up Jones on the Midway plianence of the republic. Jones can give the skirt dance behind his whiskers, or he can write an able editorial on the finances.

Queen Liliualoepell ought to have had a Chicago engagement. This is where Spreeckles missed the connection.

With the silver bullion in the treasury waiting to be coined there ought not to be much of a deficit in our overflowing treasury.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Russia is massing her forces with the evident design of taking Constantinople. But before capturing that city she will have to fight Austria and Germany.

Rev. Dr. W. Lee's recent sermon, "The Pathway of Progress," has been published in a handsome pamphlet. It deals with the historic progress of God and the extension of Christianity, evidenced by such milestones along the way as Abraham, Moses, St. Paul, Wesley and Asbury. The sermon in matter and style is in every way worthy of the distinguished author of "The Making of a Man."

The Rochester Times thinks that the next world's fair should be held in Atlanta or Savannah, in recognition of the south's progress and development.

Five per cent of dog bites are fatal.

Two-thirds of the gold now in use has been mined within the last forty years.

He Will Write His "Forbid"

From The New York Railway Times.

There is nothing slow about Georgia. Her legislature, in anticipation of the removal of the national tax from state bank circulation, has already passed a bill providing for the establishment of a system of state banks and the issuance of currency thereby. We don't like to see such ambitious legislators disappointed, but we shall be very much surprised if they even get the opportunity to put their legal machinery into operation. Congress is capable of doing many foolish things, but it is hardly equal to the creation of such child-cat currency; certainly not long as Grover Cleveland is able to write "veto, I forbid" on the bill if it should pass.

ABOUT THE LEGISLATURE.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: The legislature has only a few more working days in which to finish a large amount of business. It will require active and systematic effort to bring it to a successful close.

Brunswick Times: The members of the legislature oppose a state board of health. But they favor a law to prevent glanders in Texas ponies.

Toccoa News: The legislature acted wisely in passing a bill to relieve Brunswick and Glynn county from paying taxes the present year.

Woodbury Messenger: The legislature has as yet passed very few of the important measures which must be disposed of before adjournment, and the session is more than two-thirds gone. There must be a dispatch of business during the remainder of the session, and to accomplish the necessary legislation there must be less absenteeism than has prevailed heretofore.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

Blind Love.

Love knows not knave from honest man— Blindly he bends his bow; The arrows speed, and hearts—they bleed, Yet smile 'neath wounds and weal! They smile to see the red drops flow And kiss the hand that hurt them so!

They say: "Love, being blind, Heedeth not flying dove;" And stroke his curls, and call him kind— This cruel fellow—Love! They call him kind and hold him sweet, And lowly lean to kiss his feet!

But one there is shall not Wear this Love's pain or pearl; Nor shall he in a garden spot Ensnare me with a curl. Yet, would I, if he caught me so, Kiss his mad curls and—let him go!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Some one is trying to get up an Author's Insurance Company. But it is generally the readers who need the insurance.

More Than He Bargained For.
 "Have you a Contributor's Club here?" asked the author.

"We have," replied the weary editor. "John, hit him a clip with that hickory!"

Samuel Minturn Peck should now be enjoying his fame. His poems are widely circulated and are winning golden opinions for him everywhere. Many of his brightest gems appear first in the columns of The Constitution.

Deserved His Fate.

Visitor—Jones is lying seriously ill. Editor—Well, if he's still lying, he ought to be ill.

This is "the bleak December," but the Christmas poets are in their shirt sleeves and are all perspiring freely.

The Tables Turned.

I caught Love by his golden hair, And on his name I called; He stroked my locks with fingers fair, And—that is why I'm bald!

Bill Nye has refused an editorial position on The Congressional Record. He says they can't make a funny man out of him.

He Had Settled In Full.

Here is a little Christmas ode," said the poet, timidly.
 "You're off," cried the editor. "Paid the last cent I owed yesterday!"

"The president's message is before us," writes a weekly editor, "and we're not going to be in a hurry to overtake it."

That's What Bothers Us.

The world is as we take it, And while it isn't small, Most people try to make it By simply taking all!

The public will be gratified to learn that the poems of Mr. James R. Randall are soon to be issued in book form. Mr. Randall has never before compiled his poems for publication, but he at last yields to the popular demand, and will "print."

You May Talk Of Bill Jones, and Bill Walker—

There's a bill that beats all of them some where in town;

A bill that is waiting for all of us still— And the name of this great Bill is Christmas bill!

There are more "societies of authors" in this country today than there are authors.

Gets There Just the Same.

You may call it the "flu," the "grip," or any name; But it's ridin' round the country, an' it gets there just the same;

It puts the high an' lowly on terms with John's and John's; It's cough, an' then its coffin—an' then it's doctor bills!

Mr. Edward S. Cramer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has made poetical contributions to the press are familiar to most readers, has issued a neat volume which contains much of his best work. He is a true poet, and has won in the world of letters. His sonnets are among the best that are appearing nowadays.

INCOME TAX AND GEORGIA.

Meriwether Visitor: The richest people are those best able to bear the burdens of taxation. Besides the taxation of industrial taxpayers would render them more anxious to cut down needless and extravagant appropriations and expenses. A man never cares half so much for heavy taxes and enormous expenditures when he pays only a small portion of the taxes. We do not favor an income tax as a strike at the rich man, but only as a measure of relief for the poor man.

McDuffie Journal: Congress will commit a serious mistake if it levies a tax upon the incomes of corporations instead of individuals. Many business concerns are carried on by the savings of laborers, and the profits derived from them should never be taxed. The people should be encouraged to invest in good business enterprises. The tax should be levied upon the incomes of the rich capitalist and bondholder, who now contributes comparatively nothing towards the support of the government.

Jackson Argus: A graduated income tax that would not be burdensome except on colossal fortunes would be the greatest legislation possible to be accomplished just now, and would give the democratic party a lease of this government for the next century.

CHRISTMAS IN GEORGIA.

Toccoa News: There is a crispness about the air and a bustle on the streets that betoken the nearness of Christmas.

Rockdale Banner: Christmas is most here and everybody is anticipating a jolly time. Some have begun preparing already.

Macon News: Santa Claus will soon be due and he is likely to take the coin and leave a stockingful of tin whistles and wooden elephants.

Senioa Gazette: Big hearted Berry Edwards has given us a fine turkey gobbler for Christmas. Who will give eggs, fluid, etc. Time is going, going, going! Who?

Roberta Correspondent: From the different representations of Santa Claus in the papers there is a large family now traveling under that name. Every community should be supplied by all means.

THE MESSAGE IN GEORGIA.

Carroll Free Press: It was a sore disappointment to the southern and western members on the financial question, as the president's views are evidently in sympathy with the east on the money question. He seems to be entirely satisfied with the repeal of the Sherman law, and counsels the policy of delay. It will be remembered that Mr. Cleveland in a message to the called session of congress thought that the repeal of that law would be the panacea for all our woes, but instead we have been getting deeper into the slough of financial despondency.

Columbia Sentinel: As the president disregards some of the plain issues upon which the party gained such an overwhelming victory in 1888, it becomes the duty of congress now in session to stick to the pledges made and give Mr. Cleveland the opportunity of using the veto power if he chooses to do so. This course will at least set the party right before the country.

Albany Herald: Any one who reads the papers can easily perceive that southern and western democrats are sorely disappointed with Mr. Cleveland's message. They do not like to criticize the president openly, but those who have been asked for their opinion cannot conceal the fact that they expected something that was not forthcoming in the message.

Journal: In some respects the able and patriotic delivery is more than ever is our be-

lief that the fate of the democratic party now depends, not upon Mr. Cleveland, but upon the patriotism, courage and fidelity of our democratic congress.

Early County News: President Cleveland does not seem like the same man he was during his first administration. Instead of being the bold, fearless and independent president of the United States, which he was then, he is now the cautious, evasive, not to say indifferent automaton of moneyed influence.

The Madisonian: His tariff reference is not as clean and clear-cut as it might be. He holds out nothing of relief to the people of the south and west. That's all.

West Georgia News: It is very silent on some subjects and evidently seeks the good of the country, but contains no provision that will bring early or ample relief to the south.

Ellijay Courier: Just as we expected, it is needless to state that all southern and western democrats are sick at their stomachs.

VERY SALTY.

Washington Correspondence Chicago Times: Dem. One Strauss, of the New York stock board, and a speculator for years prior in the stealth of his approach and the power of his spring to Jackal Benedict himself, is also having white house consideration for the Italian consulship. He is, however, has personal need of Strauss right in Wall street and this may get between the legs of that capable Austrian's ministerial ambitions and throw them all down. When that \$200,000 gold bond proposition with discretion in Carlisle is worked and whipped and driven through congress—as it will be—the Cleveland-Whitney-Lamont-Benedict combine will help Strauss to help rawhide the street and under the stock market. This may retain the Semitic Strauss in our midst and redound to the advantage of Lambert Tree. Let us hope so.

The silver men are hot because Cleveland closes the door of hope on the silver men. The anti-bond men are steamed up because Cleveland wants bonds. The ways and means democrats and a great many not on the committee are beginning to show their head under the bush. Cleveland complacently asserts in advance what the ways and means will do about an income tax on corporations. About every democrat is indignant because Cleveland wants to restore Queen Lili. And they all seethe when they recall that a London paper was furnishing the English people the message before that sacred document was read in either house or senate. And yet every one of these anti-bond flows for publication. It is well enough to stop and remark that never on earth did any number of men stand in such shrinking, shaking, abject fear of one man as the congressional democracy does of Cleveland. They dare not say their souls are their own. They hate him and they fear him; and Lord! how they fly around when they see him coming their way with the white house dog with him.

New York Press, Rep.: For the first time in history yesterday the message of the president of the United States was known in London before it was in Washington or New York. The London stock market closed at 3 o'clock p. m., and at 4 o'clock a. m. in New York city. The president's message was not given out until about noon in Washington and the first hint of its contents came to New York by cable from London. The stock exchange of both countries were in suspense as to its provisions, and while Wall street was waiting for news London began to sell stocks on the message. The Wall Street Journal, a financial organ, at once called for the message, asking if there was anything about a bond issue in

CLAY WILL NOT RUN.

Cobb's Popular Son Will Not Be a Candidate for Governor.

PARTY HARMONY BEFORE AMBITION

This Leaves Two in the Field, Gen. Evans and Hon. W. Y. Atkinson.

COMMENTS OF THE STATE PRESS

The Expressions Lean Mostly Toward the Old Soldier—But There May Be Others in the Race Before It Is Over.

Steve Clay will not enter the race for governor.

In a letter to Senator Wooten, which the senator has given to the public, Mr. Clay explains his position fully and freely.

Personal reasons and party reasons induce him to make this announcement, and with candor characterizes the man he explains exactly what these reasons are.

He makes the announcement neither to injure any man nor to aid any man's candidacy for the office. He reiterates his belief in democratic success, but emphasizes the necessity of presenting a solid party front, and to the end that there may be as little division and dissension in party ranks as possible, announces that he will not be a candidate.

His position is fully explained in his letter—a frank and open document—just the letter that Steve Clay would be expected to write.

Senator Wooten's Letter.

Hon. A. S. Clay, President of the Senate, Atlanta, Ga.—My Dear Sir: It seems that the gubernatorial campaign is beginning to take shape in announcements of candidates for the democratic nomination. As a friend who has watched with interest the growth of the suggestion of your name as the democratic nominee, and who wishes to give to you his hearty support, I would like to know if you propose to make the race. If so, let your friends know it, in order that they may lose no time in the important work of organization. Yours very truly,

W. E. WOOTEN.

Mr. Clay's Reply.

Hon. W. E. Wooten, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the 6th instant, asking whether or not I will be a candidate for governor, which is based on your assurance that you "wish to give me your hearty support," I beg to express my deep appreciation of your cordial words, and to return my sincere thanks for this generous manifestation of your friendship. I will not be a candidate for governor, and in making this, my first definite announcement of this determination, I deem it proper that I should give my reasons to the public, through you, for reaching this conclusion.

For some time my name has been generally discussed by my friends and by the press throughout the state in connection with the high and distinguished office of governor. I have neither denied nor affirmed my candidacy, though at no time have I been a candidate, in the popular acceptance of the term, for the honorable position. I do not deny that I have appreciated most highly the many generous things that have been said about me, and it would be insincere in me to say that my aspirations have been foreign to such honorable promotion. There are but few men, and I confess I am not one of them, who could say with candor that infinite pleasure and just pride would not attend the award of such an honor at the hands of his fellow men.

After having represented the people of my own county for six years in the lower house of the general assembly and the people of my district for two years in the state senate, I have been asked by many of my friends throughout the state, and by many whom I do not know personally, to allow the use of my name in connection with the gubernatorial campaign. I have assurances of strong support from every section of the state, and I have every reason to believe that, if a candidate, my chances would not suffer, and that, through the honorable activity and zeal of my friends, I could make a record before the state convention which would not be otherwise than creditable.

But there are considerations, both personal and party, which induce me to withhold the use of my name in this connection at this time. I have been in active public life long enough to stop at least for a short while, and get my business matters in such shape as will do justice by myself and my family. This I can do at once by devoting my energy to that end. I could not do so with an active political campaign ahead of me. As to party considerations, it goes without saying that the democratic party is to have another fight in the next election in this state. The opposition is organized, and the democratic nomination, while assuring election, does not mean, as it did a few years ago, a walk-over. In order that the party may present a solid and united front, there should be as little division and dissension in party ranks as possible. Personal entanglements and individual differences may prove to be unfortunate, resulting in the embarrassment of friends, and in creating antagonisms that might endanger the success of the party. I cannot afford to be a factor in bringing about any such results for personal gratification.

After careful consideration, I have fully made up my mind not to become a candidate. It is my intention to return to private life, and I take this method of so informing the public. It is impossible to confer with all of my friends throughout the state, who have been kind enough to assure me their support, before making this announcement. Not having the opportunity, therefore, of seeing them to express my deep sense of gratitude for the true and loyal support tendered me in the event of my becoming a candidate, let me say that I shall never cease to be grateful to them or to demonstrate my appreciation by service for them when in my power. To those who, not through personal consideration, because they are unknown to me, have said so many kind things in my behalf, I wish to return my hearty thanks. If I merit the generous words I have received at their hands, I am more than gratified.

Never having fully made up my mind to become a candidate for the place, it is unnecessary to say that the announcement of my determination not to enter the race is made neither in disappointment nor regret. I intend to be as useful to my party

private life as if I had gone into making the race. I shall manifest the same interest in public affairs that I have taken heretofore, and if my services are needed in the campaign next year, I do not hesitate to say that as private citizen I shall take a bold, fearless and active stand for the ticket nominated by the democratic party. It has been in power in Georgia ever since the late Mr. Smith was elected governor, and in my judgment, the affairs of the state have been wisely, economically and judiciously managed during the last twenty years. I believe that the future happiness and prosperity of the people of Georgia depend largely upon the preservation of democratic ascendancy; so believing, I shall continue to be earnest, active and enthusiastic in behalf of democratic success.

In announcing that I will not be a candidate, I desire to distinctly state that I do so, neither to injure nor advance the claims of any candidate. I will not make the race, solely for the reasons above stated, and my declaration to make the race must not be construed as involving myself or my friends in any way.

Thanking the people for their kind consideration I have received at their hands, I beg to say that I will not be a candidate for governor. I have written this letter in the nature of a public announcement, you are at liberty to give it to the press. With assurance of esteem, I am, very truly yours,

A. S. CLAY.

COLONEL RICHARDSON'S COMMENT.

The Editor of The Columbus Enquirer-Sun Commends President Clay's Course.

Columbus, Ga., December 9.—(Special.)—The Enquirer-Sun referring to Mr. Clay's announcement that he will not be a candidate for governor in an editorial tomorrow pays him a high tribute for the manly and patriotic sentiments expressed. It says the announcement will be received with a feeling of regret not confined to those who were ready to give his candidacy their active support, but shared by all Georgians who have learned to appreciate the genuine worth of Steve Clay, who recognize in him a big-hearted, big-brained man, a splendid type of Georgia democracy. He is a man who has won the respect and confidence of the people who are glad to honor him. For a young Georgian, whose political sky was so bright, whose candidacy for the high office of governor was full of possibilities of success, to put away from him the honor in the noble spirit of sacrifice exhibited by Mr. Clay, will best endear him the more to the people of Georgia.

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Kinson are now the only avowed candidates for governor in the state.

"The Herald is not yet prepared to commit itself unqualifiedly to either of these gentlemen, but we feel that we hazard nothing in expressing the opinion that of the two, General Evans is the better man. He is the people of southern and southwest Georgia, but there is plenty of time for other gentlemen to enter the race, and it is possible that not altogether probable, that General Evans and Mr. Atkinson will not have it to themselves."

EDITOR HANCOCK'S QUERY.

He Wonders If Mr. Clay's Example Will Be Contagious.

Savannah, Ga., December 9.—(Special.)—The Morning News in an editorial in tomorrow's issue will say: "Mr. Clay, the president of the senate in a letter which we publish this morning, announces that he is not a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor and will not be. While he has no doubt that he was a candidate, or that he would be, it has been quite generally understood that his ambition was in the direction of the gubernatorial office."

The reasons Mr. Clay gives for his announcement are: First, that his private business affairs demand his attention, and, second, that his candidacy might arouse antagonisms that would prevent the party from showing a united front to the opposition. He expresses the belief that the opposition will be very strong, and while there is not much danger of its success, still it is advisable that the democrats should take no risks and should leave nothing undone to secure perfect harmony and the greatest enthusiasm in the party ranks.

"The politicians are taking an extraordinary interest in the gubernatorial nominating question a long way in advance of the time when it is usually decided. It is getting up a great deal of enthusiasm among the people in respect to it yet awhile."

"Mr. Clay is out of the race. Will any other of the avowed candidates be in it to drop out?"

A STRONG COMBINATION.

Editor Cooper, of the Rome Tribune, Thinks Evans Has The Inside Track.

Rome, Ga., December 9.—(Special.)—The Tribune, Rome, will say: "Hon. A. S. Clay's withdrawal from the race is a very interesting event. It leaves General Evans and Mr. Atkinson as the only avowed candidates for governor. General Evans has placed himself on high ground, from which he can enter a future campaign with honor and to the advantage of the party. He is a man of high character and high ability, and his candidacy is a great deal of enthusiasm among the people in respect to it yet awhile."

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FOR SALE—Real Estate.

is a genuine bargain. Lot 45x130 to a foot alley, on a corner. With an eastern front. I am obliged to sell this place and now is your chance. Come to see me. 5 Equitable building.

FOR SALE Large beautiful lot on be

FOR SALE—\$1,600 will buy two house, on five and one four rooms; rented \$20 month

city property, 41 North Broad.

FOR SALE—Elegant elevated lot, Innards Park, near city, new improvements, \$8,300. 212. Rare bargain. Address Park, Bldg. 28, de-c's 31.

A MODEL RESIDENCE for sale on easy terms; the house and lot on Peachtree street. The house has nine rooms, including a kitchen, bath, and a large front porch. It has all modern improvements. It is in excellent repair and on the most desirable residential street in Atlanta. Apply at the office of Venable Bros. on the nex-2-3 sun tues fri.

FOR SALE—Homes: Three choice ones for sale on Washington, on Washington street, price from \$7,500 to \$15,000. LOT on Washington street, east front, corner lot, new improvements, only \$1,500 and terms to suit.

\$1,500 FOR FINEST LOT on Loyd street, near Peachtree street, improvements, only \$2,000 will buy nice cottage, built to suit, or large lot close in on Fulliam street.

FOR SALE, near city, about 100 feet, a street improvements down water and gas, only \$4,000; must be taken at once.

RENTING your vacant houses for rent.

HAVE CITY PROPERTY to exchange for farms near Atlanta. S. B. Turman, 50 Kimball house. Phone 164.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE for sale at Atlanta. Pleasant and fruit farm near Atlanta on Georgia railroad, good 2-room house, fifteen acres in grass, 2000 feet of berries, and peach trees. It is just beginning to bear, young peach trees, Bermuda pasture, and a good place for dairy and fruit farm. H. J. Ambrose, Ross and Equitable buildings, Atlanta, Ga.

G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

7-ROOM HOUSE, Hunnicutt street, good lot and house, new, \$5,000.

2-ROOM HOUSE, near city, 6 miles from Kimball house, on Doraville road, will exchange for city property, \$5,000.

2-ROOM HOUSE, near city, on Montreal on G. C. and N. R. It. This is a good place.

50 acres, 4-room house and all out buildings, 1½ miles of Manchester on a public road; cheap at \$2,600.

46 shares of Rome cotton factory stock will exchange for city or a good farm property, \$1,600.

6-room house, Center street, between Peachtree streets, \$2,500.

3-room house, Western Heights, \$750.

3-room house, Clarke street, \$1,200.

lot 150x100, will exchange for farm property \$2,500.
 114 acres, 3-room house, 4 miles east of Fayetteville; 50 acres of good bottom land. This land produces well, \$800.
 4-room house, East Linden, very cheap \$2,500.
 Vacant lot, Cherry street, worth \$600, is

400 acres, 5-room cottage, fronting on the W. and A. and E. T., V. and G. railroads, Whitfield county; the best farm in Georgia will take part in city property. Call and see me. \$10,000.

5 to 20-acre lots on the G. C. and N. railroad, just 12 miles out, on installment plan. Call and see us.

D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter Street.
5-R. H., on nice corner lot on belgian
blocked street, near in; \$500 cash, balance
\$25 to \$30 per month; very cheap at \$2,500
OH! HUBBY, do buy us for a Christmas
present that nice new 6-room house in
West End that Morrison is offering for

for it just like paying rent and it will soon be our own home. Price this week is only \$3,000.

FARMS, FARMS, both large and small. I think I have a larger list of choice farms for sale than any other agent in the city. If you wish to buy please call soon. The following are worthy of your notice.

25, 65 AND 91 acres near Clarkston station.
135-ACRE FARM, 65 acres in cultivation,
good house and fine orchard, 30 acres in
pasture, near Clarkston, \$2,600.
38½ ACRES on the Flat Shoals road, 6
miles out, only \$1,200.
12 ACRES choice land original forest

175-ACRE TRUCK FARM 5-room house, near Tur-

SPLENDID manufacturing site with fine railroad front, just outside of city limits. This place is cheap at \$15,000, but some

the price is knocked down to \$12,000.

FOR RENT.

6-R. H., Williams street, gas, \$25.
4-r. h., Wheat street, \$12.50.
7-r. h., W. Baker street, g. and w., \$35.
4-r. h., Borne street, \$9.
8-r. h., 45 Trinity ave., g. and w., \$28.
7-r. h., 125 Land

4-r. h., Hood street, gas, \$12.50.
4-r. h., 71 Grant st., water, \$12.85.
Call and see our list. D. Morrison, 47 E.
Hunter street. Telephone 754.

**For Sale by J. Henly Smith, No. 12
West Alabama St., Hilmyer Building.
Telephone No. 225.**

A LARGE FARM, with fine bottom lands, fine for hay, corn, cotton, stock, etc., on the Ga. R. R.; can pay for the farm with its surplus products in three or four years.

A NICE 5-ACRE place, three miles from passenger depot, good cottage, barn, etc.; to rent or sell on easy terms.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.
RECEIVER'S SALE of Toy Books and Juvenile books of all kinds. The stock of goods of Mr. John M. Miller must be sold and we propose to make prices that will bring the cash. G. T. Osborn, Receiver for John M. Miller, 39 Marietta street.

COAL! COAL! We sell Poplar creek coal. Try it and be convinced it is the most lasting, free-burning and cleanest coal on the market; \$3.50 per ton and upwards. MacNab & Carlie, coal merchants, 51 Mag-

FOR SALE—Kodak, No. 3. picture, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in use only a short time. Cost \$40, guaranteed good as new. Will sell at \$20. Address Kodak, Constitution.

FOR SALE—A fine Jersey cow with young calf, perfectly gentle and a good milker, 260 Woodward avenue. T. O. Hall.

FOR SALE—white's statistics of Georgia.
Address Owner, care Constitution.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR for sale or trade
for mule. One invincible Hatcher, capacity
300 eggs and Tank Brooder. Both new.
Address Lock Box 688, Atlanta, Ga.
dec 10-7t.

SEED RYE seed oats, wheat, new Georgia

rye, genuine winter grazing oats, best seed wheat. T. H. Williams, 5½ South Broad street.

FOR SALE—Pearl opera glasses, \$3.90, black opera glasses, \$1.90. A. K. Hawkes, 11 Whitehall street. Above prices include morocco case. We have fine quality \$5 to \$20. dec8-6t e o d

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.
 WANTED—Wish to rent a 7 or 8-room furnished house on north side, either on Peachtree, West Peachtree or adjacent street. Address H. L. D., 70 N. Broad street, city.

WANTED—3 rooms furnished for light housekeeping, by a couple without children. Address Box 263, City.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address "Good Refer-

BICYCLES.
 \$150 BICYCLE—No much worn, goes for
 best offer; this is our chance. Bicycle,
 rare Constitution.

ONE MORE GREAT WEEK'S SALE

BY

W. A. GREGG, RECEIVER FOR "THE LADIES' BAZAAR."

This week no one who cares for money should fail to take advantage of a sale which for real values can't be found in Atlanta. Mr. Gregg must soon make his returns to the court, and he will turn all goods into money at once. You can buy

Anything in the Store at and Below New York Cost!

Dress Goods, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Goods, Corsets, Muslin and Knit Underwear, Domestic and Table Linens, all will bid us a fond farewell when you see their present prices. The finest Dress Making Department is running day and night. No such modiste south as Miss Barschkies.

DO NOT FAIL TO COME! "THE LADIES' BAZAAR," W. A. GREGG, Receiver.

ON THE MIMIC STAGE.

Gossip About Plays and Players of the Season.

COMING ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK

It Will Be a Busy One in Local Theatrical Circles, with All Three Houses Open.

The New York newspapers are, naturally, full of the opera. Not only musical but fashionable Gotham is out in full force at the operatic productions which—with the magnificent surroundings of the metropolitan opera house—are on a more magnificent scale than, perhaps, opera ever has given before; certainly than it has ever been given in this country.

Artistically, not everything has been praised. But there is one point on which the critics are, strangely enough, agreed and that is Calve. The magnificence of the performance of this exquisite artist is the sensation of the operatic season. She possesses dramatic talent to a high degree, and combining with this a truly glorious voice it is no wonder she has created a sensation. Everybody raves over her. That consummate artist and talented gentleman, Reginald DeKoven—the man whose works show that to him we will have to look as the great American composer—DeKoven writes:

"In practically every respect, Mme. Calve is an ideally perfect artist. Her personality is unusually attractive; her voice, besides being in itself a delightful one, possesses that quality of sympathy and charm which makes an audience lose sight of the voice itself in the effect it makes upon them, and, more than this, she is a wonderful actress. Such dramatic art, indeed, as is displayed by Mme. Calve in 'Cavalleria Rusticana' in the way of gesture and facial expression is seldom seen on the operatic stage. Her impersonation of the hot-blooded, revengeful and yet warm-hearted Sicilian peasant woman is instinct with naturalness and dramatic force. Mme. Calve would have made a great success in 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' even had she not sung a note. As it was, with her beautiful voice and method added to her dramatic power, she was simply overwhelming, and will be one of the great attractions of the present season, especially after she has been seen in 'Carmen,' in which role she is astonishingly good."

And Harry Neagle, whose judgment in things musical is second only to his judgment in things dramatic, is even more enthusiastic. With the picture of the marvelous Duse as Santuzza, he writes of Calve:

"Of course, operatic and dramatic stage methods are at variance. An acting songstress has not the opportunity to elaborate the details that her dramatic sister would on the regular stage. Emma Calve was no morbid in personality as Duse. Her Santuzza is a stout, rather coarsely and clumsily built young woman of the soil. Her awkward gestures, pose and walk, devoid of elasticity, stamp her as a toiler of the field. She is of the people, earthy. But she has in her make-up, in an uncrystallized condition, all the elements that promise dramatic possibilities. These, through the force of her passion and anguish, are fused into a whole and the illiterate peasant becomes, for the nonce, a great tragic creature, for whom there is naught in the world to live for but revenge. Her threatening, at her, when Loia makes her first appearance, suggests to one the idea that if Turridu had not been slain by Alfio, Santuzza might, have been his murderer. Calve's first entrance is a thing of beauty. She sinks in, then steals hurriedly across to Lucia's house, and her face tells, without further preamble, her misery and wretched story. Throughout the scene she gets many touches which demonstrate Calve's claim to be considered as great an actress as a singer. She is not so sinister as Duse, nor as subtle, not yet does she lay bare every quivering nerve, as did the extraordinary Italian woman. It is an analytic exhibition, but not so pathetic. To be frank, Calve is more theatrical than Duse. There is more of the melodrama in her work, but then one cannot altogether escape the environment of grand opera. The mere fact of having to break a story by singing precludes the hideous naturalism of Duse. Mascagni's music is as closely welded to the text as any modern music drama, and Calve, by her marvelous singing, makes us almost forget that we are listening to anything but the spoken words. Indeed, she realizes Wagner's idea of singing being nothing but intensified speech. She falters, she uses the parlando, she breaks her phrases and in every way makes intelligible the text, instead of smothering its meanings, as do some singers of the old regime. She is a great lyric actress, possessing the most vivid of temperaments. Her personality is extremely magnetic. In fact, she is a singularly handsome woman. Nature has been prodigal to her in every direction. But, great artist that she is, she has so shaped her personality to the useful artistic ends that it has become a palpitating, living instrument, and one forgets the present when she is on the stage. She is the hot-blooded Santuzza, who loves and is betrayed, and whose love never ceases. How pitifully, but how exquisitely, she symbolizes that love by furiously kissing the tip of the fingers which a moment before had rested on Turridu's shoulder. The recital of her shame to his mother is painfully artistic, and how wonderfully she sang the heart-breaking measures of that scene in E minor, one of the best things that Mascagni has done in a work. Her voice is a high, pure soprano, which she uses in absolutely free fashion."

She never spares herself, yet at this most fervent output there is no suspicion of forcing or exaggeration. Brilliant in musical quality, it is not unlike Lilli Lehmann's at times, though by no means so powerful. She is a great lyric soprano today, but she will be infinitely greater five years hence. Calve is a phenomenon of the sort that seldom comes more than once in a generation."

Calve and Melba, the peerless Emma Eames, the De Reszke brothers, La Salle, Castelnary, Piacent, Amalton, Maugiere, Vigas, De Lucias—these and others. What a glorious season for those who, if not immortals, are able to be in Gotham these days and take it all in. Surely the people of New York should rise up and call Henry Abbey and his associates blessed. Why even the Patti farewell tour is overshadowed by it all.

When Otis Harlan first went with "A Brass Monkey," as one of the then talented gentlemen called it, singing that beautiful and touching classic "Razzie Dazzie," he was put down on the bills as "the man from Zanesville." It was a joke, of course, so ideas as being one of Charley Hoyt's freaks of imagination.

But it wasn't. The fat kid whose sweet voice and whose clever acting made that feature of the skit go was in fact a man from Zanesville; he was proud of it then and now that he is one of the highest salaried of the younger comedians on the stage he is still proud of that fact. Zanesville is one of the many thriving little cities of Ohio and like every other thriving city of the Buckeye State it contributes a number of people to the stage. Ohio is noted for fakers of all kinds, but for theatrical fakers especially, and Zanesville turns out a new crop each year.

There is Elizabeth Robbins, the most talented leading woman on the London stage, a woman whose position on the stage is second to no woman in the British metropolis. She is a girl from Zanesville. Then Joe McCadden, who, with Mr. Bailey, owns the great Forepaugh show, is another Zanesville product and he's the greatest in his business in this country. Another successful manager who hails from the same town is Harry Sloan, of the Lewis Morrison Company. A performer who has made great success in the varieties in the east is little Bulger, another of the crop. Then there is Signor Dawn, the juggler, Bill Cook, the great clown, a thousand or more circus performers; Otis Harlan, whom I have mentioned, and who is one of the most promising comedians on the American stage, there are but few of the long list; and then there's Chauncey Olcott.

All of this is preliminary to a few words about the handsome, cleverest, and sweetest voiced fellow on the stage today. Chauncey Olcott, the man who got the attack of "wheels" that sent him to the asylum, Gus Pitou was in a quandary. He must have somebody to take Scanlan's place, but who? Everybody thought, "Bill Cook," but when it was announced that Pitou had secured Olcott, everybody said in chorus, "the very man!"

And he is. There is no exaggeration in the statement that no American tenor has a sweeter voice than Chauncey Olcott. As a boy his voice was divine; when it changed and developed into a tenor, it was simply superb; and with the training of the past few years it has become so far beyond that of which anybody else in his present line of endeavor can boast that he would win on his voice alone. But he has everything else. He is exceedingly handsome—a big, fine, manly fellow, who can act, sing, and dance.

When Lillian Russell and Teddy Solomon were disgusting New York by their matrimonial ruses, Chauncey was leading tenor in her opera company. Teddy was wildly jealous of Chauncey, and the result was that the tenor's life was made miserable. In those days the newspapers were inclined to roast Olcott somewhat for his acting, though never for his voice. He long since got over the nervousness of the early days and is now a clever and finished actor.

He is coming this week in "Mavrouneen." It will be worth the price of admission to hear him sing—and hear for yourself.

And after Olcott we have two other splendid attractions. "Robin Hood" was received and heard here last season and was pronounced the best comic opera in years. It is the work of that highly talented fellow, Reginald DeKoven and its popularity has been simply marvelous; and the returns from the second company have been nearly as great.

Here is a case where artists have made money. By some remarkable stroke of fortune—I don't suppose it was forethought—Barnabee, Karl & MacDonald, of the Bostonians, secured control of the opera. It has been a brilliant success from the start and these performers have reached the millionaire stage. They have always been careful to keep their other company up to the highest point of excellence, and a glance at the cost of the production that will be here this week shows that they send us a splendid company.

When "The Masked Ball" was billed we all hoped to see John Drew. But John is in the east coming money and can't be spared. I do not know the personnel of the company which will be at the Grand Friday and Saturday, but as it has the Charley Frohman stamp I know its all right.

It will be a theatrical week with a vengeance. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger send their strong company with Kate Claxton to the Edgewood, the attraction being, of course, "The Two Orphans." That's a play that always draws and Claxton is really great in her role.

At the old DeGivie or DeGivie's old—we have Annie Abbott, the Georgia "magnet," who really comes highly recommended.

John Calvin is here from Augusta preparing the way for the coming of the Midway plausance.

That is, part of it. The Persian theater was the best thing on the famous street of all nations where he whole world met and was kin. The

performers at this so-called circus are said to be exceedingly clever and unique, and if they're the originals they deserve all that Calvin or any other truthful man can say of them.

The Midway, the Midway—well, it was just out of sight!

The story of Samson, the physical giant, an undaunted hero who ruled over Israel for twenty years, is told in four short chapters in the book of Judges. This brief epitome of the life of a hero and of final disaster through the wiles of a wicked woman, contains the germ of a human tragedy of deep significance. Realizing its dramatic importance, the Italian actor, Tommaso Salvini, while at the height of his popularity in Naples, engaged the poet Ippolito d'Aste to weave it into a tragedy for him. The work was one of striking conception, rich in noble verses and of inimitable scenic effectiveness. It became popular in Italy, and was introduced into this country by Salvini in 1873, and again in 1883, during his first and last tour of the United States. The rights to the play were secured by Robert Downing. Mr. Downing has been in possession for some time of a fine translation of the play, and has given it much thought and study. He has been unwilling to rush before the public with an immature conception of the character of Samson, the more so from the religious side by which it appeals to a large body of the public. After his first study of the play he therefore laid it aside to give his ideas time to crystallize and perfect themselves.

On last Thursday he gave the play its first production at Denver, and the telegraphic reports indicate that it is bound to be a big success financially as it was a success artistically. Still, it would be both to believe that the critics had Salvini's production in mind when they praised that of Downing so highly.

Salvini, the great Italian tragedian, in his autobiography, in "The Century," says: "Hardly had I arrived in London, in the spring, when I noticed the posting on the bill-boards of the city of the announcement of the seventy-second night of 'Hamlet' at the Lyceum theater, with Henry Irving in the title role. I had contracted with Napoleon to give only three plays in my season, 'Othello,' 'The Gladiator' and 'Hamlet,' the last having been insisted upon by Napoleon himself, who, as a speculator, well knew would draw the public to Lyric Lane. I was very anxious to see the illustrious English artist in that part, and I secured a box and went to the Lyceum. I was recognized by nobody, and remaining as it were, concealed in my box, I had a good opportunity to satisfy my curiosity. I arrived at the theater a little too late so that I missed the scene of Hamlet in the presence of the ghost of his father, the scene which, in my judgment, contains the clew to that strange character, and from which all the sympathetic ideas of Hamlet are developed. I was in time only to hear the last words of the oath of secrecy. I was struck by the perfection of the stage setting. There was a perfect imitation of the effects of moonlight, which, at the proper times, flooded the stage with its rays or left it in darkness. Every detail was excellently and exactly produced. The scene was shifted, and Hamlet began his soliloquies, his sallies of sarcasm, his sentences, his points of satire with the courtiers, who sought to study and to penetrate the sentiments of the young prince. In this scene, Irving was simply sublime! His mobile face mirrored his thoughts. The subtle penetration of his phrases, so perfect in shading and incisiveness, showed him to be a master of art. I do not believe there is an actor who can stand beside him in this respect, and I was

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so much impressed by it that at the end of the second act I said to myself, 'I will not play "Hamlet" Mapelson can say what he likes, but I will not play it,' and I said it with the fullest resolution. In the monologue, 'To be or Not to be,' Irving was admirable. In the scene of Ophelia he was deserving of the highest praise; in that of the players he was moving, and in all this part of the play he appeared to my eyes to be the most perfect interpreter of that eccentric character. But further on it was not so, and for the sake of art, I regretted it. From the time when the passion assumes a deeper hue, and reasoning moderates impulses which are forcibly curbed, Irving seemed to me to show mannerisms, and to be lacking in power and strain, and it is not in him alone that I find this fault, but in nearly all foreign actors. There seems to be a limit of passion within which they remain true in their rendering of nature; but beyond that limit they become transformed, and take on conventionality in their intonations, exaggeration in their gestures, and mannerism in their bearing. I left my box saying to myself, 'I, too, can do Hamlet and I will try it.'

Harry Miner is to organize next year a stock company, and on a rather unique plan. Speaking of it the other day, he said: "I intend to engage the very best actors and actresses obtainable. My idea, unlike that of other managers, is not to turn out too many plays for the road, but to make stars. It is quite plain to me that we are suffering from a paucity of stars. There are a great many more theaters than stars. Whenever I produce a play with my stock company, if I find there is a strong part in it in which one of my company makes a decided hit, I shall star that person and have another play ready for him or her when the original play has exhausted its popularity."

Frederick Warde, in spite of the Bohemian atmosphere of the theatrical profession, is a most domestic man. His social standing is unquestionable, and those who know him "at home" assert that there is not a more loving and lovable man, a devoted husband and a kind and thoughtful parent. Even on the road Mr. Warde is surrounded by his family. Mrs. Warde is his constant companion, and is with him at present. One daughter, just out of school, is traveling with her parents, supplementing her education with a practical view of life on the road. Two sons are connected with the company, the older, Mr. Arthur F. Warde, having an interest in the company as well as being its manager; and Mr. Ernest Charles Warde acting important parts in all the plays in the company's repertoire. A younger daughter is still at school. Neither of the young ladies takes to the stage.

The hashing and rehashing of the Coghlan scandal recalls a clever rict of a jealous dramatic sister of Rose, who once wrote in a dramatic newspaper: "The only thing in a drama that is not a scandal is a scandal. Charles Warde acting important parts in all the plays in the company's repertoire. A younger daughter is still at school. Neither of the young ladies takes to the stage."

THE WEEK'S BILLS.

Three Splendid Attractions at the Grand—at the Other Houses.

"Mavrouneen," the play in which Scanlan made such a hit is billed for the Grand Monday and Tuesday. Chauncey Olcott, who has long been associated with the best operatic organizations of America, has been engaged by Manager Pitou to play the leading part in this clever comedy. Chauncey Olcott first attracted attention when he became the tenor of the Lillian Russell Opera Company, and later he scored a complete success in the Duff and McCall op-

era companies. He is said to possess the sweetest and clearest tenor voice in America today. The following was taken from The Philadelphia Inquirer:

"Mavrouneen" was given its first Philadelphia presentation last night at the Walnut street theater, to one of the most enthusiastic audiences that ever gathered inside its historic walls. Mr. Olcott, the present star, has a reputation in Philadelphia—and for that matter throughout the United States and England—as a tenor singer of exceptional quality and sweetness so that so far as musical ability is concerned he outranks his predecessor even in his palmiest days. Where Scanlan possessed personal magnetism and the power to delight audiences, Olcott combines these highly desirable requisites with fire, genius, force and finish. Full of grace in every motion, he added to an admirable stage presence such a thorough conception of the role entrusted to his care by Manager Pitou that the house alternately sympathized and laughed with and applauded him vigorously and earnestly. It was a suitable tribute to war and merit."

Robin Hood.

The important announcement is made that Barnabee, Karl & MacDonald's Robin Hood company will appear at the Grand Wednesday and Thursday, December 13th and 14th. There is no more delightful comic opera before the public than this masterpiece of DeKoven and Smith. Wherever music is appreciated there will be found the solos, duets, trios, quartets, sextets and octets from "Robin Hood." "O Promise Me" has been sold by music publishers by the ten thousands of copies. So has "St. Swithen's Bell," "Brother Robert," "Nine Tailors," the anvil song, "Nash Greenward Trees," the Troubadour serenade, the comic round, "O See the Little Lamplings Play," the tinkler chorus and innumerable others. And aside from the distinct and individual numbers there is a wealth of ensemble music of equal attractiveness. The music is not all of "Robin Hood." The libretto is an excellent comedy, and the central humorous figure and such capital material as the famous "Robin Hood" and John's jovial band of Sherwood forest outlaws, Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Dame Durdian, Annabel and Guy of Geisbourn, are inevitable that so clever a man as Mr. Smith should write an exceedingly funny book. And then, too, the picturesque quality of the foresters in green and the villagers in their bright costumes add greatly to the enlivening effect.

Messrs. Barnabee, Karl & MacDonald have done for the company what DeKoven and Smith did for the opera. They have brought together sixty superb artists selected with the utmost care. These comprise a complete double cast of principals, a fine chorus of thirty-five voices and an operatic orchestra. They have also furnished a carload of special scenery and costumes of elaborate description.

Among the principals, each having been chosen with special reference to the characters to be impersonated, are Jerome Sykes, Henry W. Lord and James Nichols, comedians; Edward Wentworth, Ross David and Charles Landie, tenors; Edwin Isham and Frank Bills, baritones; Ricardo Riott and Louis Casavant, basses; Fatimah Diard, Agnes Delaporte and Ethel Balah, sopranos; Mary Palmer, Grace Reals and Agnes Stone, contraltos. The orchestra is under the direction of Professor J. A. Robertson.

"The Masked Ball."

A great attraction comes to the Grand Friday and Saturday. It is Frohman's company in "The Masked Ball." It was first presented in New York on October 23d of last year. It proved before the curtain went down that night that Manager Charles Frohman had the luck of getting a play which was better than "Wilkinson's Widows," by the same author. It is a three-act play of a very gay and lively character and of distinct comedy fiber, but that a coloring of pure farce is given to it. It starts its audience in a ripple at a o'clock and dismisses them in hilarity at 10:35

o'clock, two and three-quarter hours of laughter with scarcely time to recover normal features of face.

"The Masked Ball" made the greatest hit known in years in New York last year and it is with especial pleasure we note the approaching engagement of the Frohman company in this merry comedy.

Annie Abbott at the Old House.

Miss Annie Abbott, the "Little Georgia Magnet," after a most successful foreign tour, will appear for her first time in Atlanta at DeGivie's opera house on the 13th and 14th. During 1890, in New York city, she gave exhibitions of her wonderful magnetic power, which were attended by a number of prominent Englishmen, who immediately insisted that she should visit England. She did so, and in less than a month all England was on tip-toe to see the famous little magnet.

She has given exhibitions in all the important foreign countries and wherever she appeared was presented by the crown heads with the most costly gems and jewels.

Her rise in fortune, fame and popularity is as wonderful as her remarkable physical endowments, and the little Georgian has certainly had Europe "in the swing."

AT THE EDGEWOOD.

The enormous business done by Kate Claxton throughout the country has been fully merited. Claxton's success has come to stay. It has been this artist's ambition to get together the best company of actors it was possible to secure; to this end she has labored patiently for many years, gradually overcoming difficulties that seemed insuperable, abating prejudices that were deep-rooted, and felling embarrasments that arose at every hand. The end of it is that this brave and conscientious artist has finally surrounded herself with an incomparably even company of artists—to this fact thousands who have, during the New York run, enjoyed the healthy and charming revival of the "Two Orphans," will cheerfully testify. We voice a very general sentiment here when we say that the ladies and gentlemen who dignify and ornament the stage of the most perfect theater in New York will always be most cordially welcomed by our public. Miss Claxton will be at the Edgewood avenue theater Monday and Tuesday, December 11th and 12th, matinee Tuesday.

Popular Prices at the Edgewood.

The imp of good-natured, harmless devilry, "Peck's Bad Boy," will appear at Edgewood avenue theater Thursday, Friday and Saturday, with matinee Thursday and Saturday. Together with his papa, his mama, and last, but by no means least, his girl. During his stay here he will bother his papa, make love to his girl, get his chum into scrapes, make the policeman's life a burden to him and play tricks upon the German grocerman until that gentleman becomes frantic. All lovers of fun should see him, and the people who have never seen him should see him, too, for with his able assistants that boy can knock any blues higher than the figurative kite. "Peck" had been under the charge of Fred P. Wilson, this gentleman's being his sole guarantor, so appointed by the boy's original boss, Mr. George Peck, of The Milwaukee Sun. If you want to laugh and have a good time, go and see "Peck's Bad Boy." If you like melodrama and pathetic agony, stay away, the boy won't suit you at all. He lives for laughing purposes only, and he fills his sphere with wild soundings and merriment. Popular prices will prevail; 50 cents for reserved seats at night and 35 cents for the matinee.

The Distinguished Preacher, Rev. Dr. Lee, Heard From.

St. Louis, Mo., October 30. Mr. A. K. Hawkes, Dear Sir: Sooner or later we must all come to the point where vision needs to be assisted by means of glasses. It was my good fortune to fall into your hands at this period of life. Your crystalized lenses are so complete and capable of adjustment to each man's eyes and eyesight as to help him forget his lengthening vision, and also to help him keep the happy conceit that he is young. Most heartily do I recommend your spectacles to all who are getting some shades away from the fortieth mile stone. Respectfully, JAMES W. LEE.

"Nervine."

Greatest sexual invigorator known. Benefits in a day. Dr. Dix Company, box 269, Chicago.

For Rent.

A splendid window on Whitehall street. None but jewelers need apply. Address Jeweler, Constitution.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room remodeling, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

M. M. Mauck, wall paper, paints, shades, picture frames, decorator. Samples sent. Atlanta.

Stockman & Welch—Patent solicitors have removed their Atlanta office to 20 North Pryor street, Kimball house. Regular hours 10 to 1 o'clock.

Dawsonville, Ga., November 3, 1893.—Dear Sir: One of your customers and a tenant of our place, gave his daughter a dose of Smith's Worm Oil and it brought 25 large worms at one time. We think this a good recommendation for any worm medicine. Yours truly, J. H. McKEE & BRO.

Through Sleepers.

Beginning Sunday, December 10th, through sleeping cars Atlanta to Shreveport, La., by Georgia Pacific railway via Birmingham, Meridian and Vicksburg. Leave Atlanta 4:30 p. m. daily. Dec-2

W. F. PHILLIPS, Athens, Ga.

A few nights ago I gave my son one dose of Smith's Worm Oil and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl four years old and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.

Hawkes's Spectacles.

Keep pace in the family evermore by presenting your mother-in-law with a pair of these beautiful glasses. 12 Whitehall street.

Hawkes's Eyeglasses.

Try a pair. They are as clear as crystal. 12 Whitehall street.

Hawkes's Spectacles.

Are more universally known than any glasses made in the United States; an immense line of gold spectacles of every known style, including a line of those of his own manufacture. 12 Whitehall street.

RICH'S
In full Holiday attire.
The only toys we keep
are
DOLLS,
but we have carloads of
them at carload prices.

OH, YES! W. RICH & BROS. OH, YES! HOLIDAY PRESENTS

RICH'S
Furniture and Carpets
for home furnishing and
especially adapted for
HOLIDAY GIFTS
at 50c on the dollar.

WAITING

For better prices?
For better variety?
For better advice?

Don't wait too long.

Rich and poor, old and young,
can find here presents from 5c to
\$500 each. It won't pay you to
wait until the stocks are broken
and the store over crowded.

Gloves.

Ladies and Children's Gloves un-
equalled in variety or value. Fine
Real Kid Gloves 75c, \$1, \$1.50 per
pair as well as the finest in the
market.

Handkerchiefs.

1,000 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs
for Ladies, Children and Gen-
tlemen's Christmas gifts. Prices
from 23c up.

1,500 of fine Linen Handker-
chiefs at half price, commencing at
10c each.

Pure Silk Ribbons in great vari-
ety.

Umbrellas.

Over 2,000 new ones made to our
order. The Silks used are a super-
ior quality to any offered in the
city. They are made of the best
steel frames and latest styles of im-
ported handles.

Dolls, Dolls.

14-inch Bisque Dolls, dressed, at
25c.
14-inch kid body Doll, with shoes
and stockings, at 25c, and propor-
tionate prices throughout the stock.

WORRYING

What to buy for Christmas presents
gains nothing.

Come

And see a thousand things you
cannot think of. If what you want
is not listed here there are a thou-
sand others we have not thought of.

A CHAMBER SUIT, GLOVES,
A GENTLEMAN'S SMOK- HANDKERCHIEFS,
ING CHAIR, FURS,
A MARBLE BUST, CORSETS,
AN ONYX PEDESTAL, HOSIERY,
A PARLOR TABLE, SHIRTS,
A PAIR LACE CURTAINS, UNDERWEAR,
A PAIR V-SSES, COLLARS,
A HALL TREE, CUFFS,
A PIECE OF CUT GLASS, HALF HOSE,
A 5 O'CLOCK TEA SET, GLOVES,
A HANDSOME C BINET, MUFFLERS,
A JAPANESE SCREEN, UNION SUITS,
A PAIR PORTIERES, SILK RIBBONS,
AN ONYX CLOCK, PERFUMERY,
A SIDEBOARD, STATUARY,
A FOLDING BED, JEWELRY,
A BANQUET LAMP, ART GOODS,
AN EASY CHAIR, CUSHIONS,
AN AFTER DINNER COF- TOILET GOODS,
FEE SET, SMOKING JACKETS,
A PIANO LAMP, TIES,
A LAMP SHADE, SUSPENDERS,
A CARPET, URELS SHIRTS,
A TURKISH RUG, NIGHT SHIRTS,
A PARLOR SUIT, NOTIONS,
A MUSIC RACK, CUTLERY,
A DRESSING CASE, CLOAKS,
A LEATHER COUCH, SILKS,
A LADY'S ROCKER, FRESS GOODS,
A BRASS TABLE, ELANKETS,
A PARLOR LAMP, COMFORTABLES,
A GILT CHAIR, LAP RIBBONS,
A CHIFFONIER, RUGS,
A BOOK CASE, UMBRELLAS.

LOSING

Oh, yes! Oh, yes!
On every single

CLOAKS

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Choice selections of Lad-
ies, Misses and Chil-
dren's CLOAKS and
FURS have been cut in
two. We must reduce the
stock.

150 Cloaks reduced
from \$10 and \$12.50 to
\$5 each.

200 Cloaks reduced from
\$15 and \$10 to \$7.50
each.

All cloaks at \$20 and
\$25 are cut this week to
\$15.

Why?

Well, because we have
determined to carry over
no Cloaks and make the
usual January cut in De-
cember.

Smoking Jackets.

Silk Quilted Jackets that were
\$7 at \$4.

Silk Quilted Jackets that were
\$9 at \$5.50.

Silk Quilted Jackets that were
\$5 at \$2.50.

Velvet Jackets that were \$17.50
at \$12.

Large assortment of Bath Robes.

TIME

Taken to look through our stock
and notice of the quality of goods
we offer will give you a pleasant
surprise. If your judgment is to
buy something useful for Christ-
mas gifts.

MONEY

Invested in what is useful and
needed is money saved by all who
receive your gifts, consequently
most appreciated.

PATIENCE

To look through the line of Furniture and
Bric-a-Brac we offer for Holiday Gifts at one-
half the regular price will satisfy you that we
sell reliable goods at the price of those made
up for cheap sales at other Atlanta stores.

FURNITURE AND CARPET SALE.

Overstocked, that's the trouble. Look at the enormous stock of Chairs we
have, but they will make good presents, and we offer them at half price. Din-
ing room Chairs at 75c each, new Willow Rockers at \$2.50, new armed Rockers
\$3, handsome upholstered Rockers \$3.25. 500 new Oak Rockers, upholstered
in Silk Brocade Plush Corduroy, worth \$6, marked down to \$3.50 each.

SEE OUR BOOKCASES AT \$5 EACH.
Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom and Office Furniture were never offered as
low as today. See the fine line of Bedroom suits in our window at \$40 per
suit. They are cheaper than those we sell at \$12.50 per suit.

STOCK TAKING.

We have commenced measuring our Carpet stock. Come in and see the
handsome Carpets you can buy at cost and less at figures never heard of before.

RICH ART POTTERY.

Modern and Antique designs in Doulton, Hungarian, Crown, Derby, Crown
Melino, Austrian, Royal Worcester, Colonial, Royal Hungarian, Limoges, and
many others of the world's greatest kilns.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 & 56 Whitehall St., 12, 14, 16 18 & 20 E. Hunter St.

CLOAKS, BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, CARRIAGE ROBES AND ALL HEAVY
GOODS must be turned into money. See the GREAT BARGAINS we offer this week.

ITS LAST WEEK.

Augusta's Exposition Will Wind Up
with Great Eclat.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS ON TUESDAY

Vice President Stevenson, Cabinet Mem-
bers, Senators and James J. Corbett
Will Be the Attractions.

Augusta, Ga., December 9.—(Special.)—To-
day marked the close of the third week of
the Augusta exposition. Next Thursday
will be the last day.

The exposition has been a greater and
a more satisfactory success than was
anticipated. It has attracted people to Augusta
from all parts of the union and has
brought thousands of people from all over
this section. They have given business to
the merchants, crowded the hotels, broad-
ened houses and every place of public ac-
commodation.

The exposition has been a great adven-
ture for Augusta and brought the city
to the attention of the people in all parts
of the country.

Many of the most prominent and distin-
guished southerners have visited the great
show. Next week Vice President Adlai
Stevenson and the distinguished cabinet
officers, senators and congressmen are com-
ing from Washington. President Patrick
Walsh, Mayor J. H. Alexander, Mr. C. H.
Cobb and Mr. James N. Jackson left at 1
o'clock this afternoon for the capital city
to escort the party here. It is probable
that the influence of these gentlemen will
be potent in inducing President Cleveland
to join the party. They will leave Wash-
ington Sunday night, arriving in Au-
gusta Monday afternoon at 4
o'clock. Besides the vice president
and wife, Secretaries Herbert and
Morton, Senators Palmer and Blackburn
and Congressmen Springer and Black, of
Illinois, are positively coming.

The Richmond Hussars will act as special
guard of honor to escort Mr. Stevenson to
the Hotel Bon Air, where he will rest until
Tuesday morning.

Tuesday night, in honor of the distin-
guished visitor, under the auspices of the
Young Men's Business League, will be given
the grandest torchlight parade ever seen
in Augusta.

Tuesday will be one of the greatest days
in the record of the exposition.

As another big attraction on that day
the management has secured James J. Cor-
bett, the champion heavy-weight pugilist of
the world, who will take part in the stage
performance and give an exhibition of his
science in sparring.

Corbett and his party are to receive \$1,000
for their return visit and for the cham-
pion performance and great skill.

The closing week will be the greatest week
of the exposition, and will draw the largest
crowds. All the secretaries entering here
have agreed to give a 1-cent-annuity rate on
Monday. A large number of military from
the surrounding territory have been invited
to come to Augusta and act with the Au-
gusta military as a special escort to Vice
President Stevenson and a large number
have already accepted the invitation.

The special attraction for the amusement
and entertainment of the visitors is a mag-
nificent display of the manufacturing, in-
dustrial, agricultural and mineral resources
of Georgia, Carolina and the south. It is
a show worth any one's time to travel hun-
dreds of miles to see, for it is an education
section afforded the people. The collection
of the products of the farms and of the di-
versified manufactures are of the finest,
and such an exhibition has never been ex-
celled. The present exposition surpasses
and eclipses all of Augusta's past efforts,
and has been a financial success and has
done incalculable good to the city.

The success of the exposition is largely
due to President Patrick Walsh, who has
labored untiringly in this work for Augus-
ta, and he has given it the greatest adven-
ture that any man could have given it. The
people of Augusta are indebted to Mr.
Walsh for the magnificent success he has
achieved for them, and he is highly prais-
ed for his services. He is receiving the
compliments of the press and the people

here and everywhere for the great good he
has accomplished.

Colored Exposition.

Following the close of the exposition next
Thursday, on Monday, the 15th, the colored
exposition will open. It is being gotten up
on a large scale and will be a most credit-
able show. The object of the exposition is
to show to the world the advancement the
negroes have made in the past thirty years,
in agricultural, in mechanical arts, at school
and in educational matters.

It will principally be a state exposition,
but cities in other states have been asked
to make displays.

The dates are from December 18th to De-
cember 23d, inclusive.
The Atlanta University, Clark university
and Spelman university, of Atlanta,
and all colored high schools will make ex-
tensive art exhibits and the children of the
Georgia State Colored Industrial college, of
Savannah, will make a fine display.

The students of the University of Tuske-
gee, Ala., one of the finest colored institutions
of learning in the whole south, will
make an immense amount of fine exhibits,
which will occupy a large space, and Book-
er T. Washington, president of that school,
will make the opening address of the ex-
position.

The exposition is being worked up by
Rev. C. L. W. Alexander, Editor of the
Floyd, of the Sentinel, and they deserve
special praise for the interest they have
taken in the exposition, for they have
worked hard and earnestly to gratify their
wishes to carry the show through to success.

Another feature of the exposition will be
a bicycle tournament open for all the colored
wheelmen of the state.

The colored people are giving their sup-
port to the exposition and are going to do
justice to themselves.

George G. Fargo.

The furniture, carpet and rug exhibit of
this gentleman is the handsomest thing of
the kind at the exposition. It embraces rare
specimens from everything in the house
furnishing line and there is not an article
on display that does not challenge universal
praise. Among the most beautiful things
to be seen is an elegant curly birch chamber
suit, a fine gilt parlor suit, an oak-corner
case, numerous other beautiful things,
and velvet rugs, etc. Mr. Fargo runs the
largest furniture and carpet establishment
in Augusta, and he makes a specialty of the
finest class of goods. His patterns and de-
signs embrace everything that is new and
stylish, and those who are building hand-
some homes in and around Augusta invari-
ably contract with him to furnish them.

The Commercial Club, of Augusta, is one
of the typical business men of that place.
His business extends all over middle and
eastern Georgia, and South Carolina. He
carries a tremendous stock, and buying, as
he does, for spot cash direct from the man-
ufacturers, is enabled to shade the prices of
other competitors.

The Highest Award.

Messrs. Thomas & Barton, the great
music house of Augusta, was awarded
the highest evidence of distinction at the
exposition. Their exhibit took a silver med-
al as the most creditable and worthy dis-
play of any kind in the building. This,
however, is but one of the many brilliant
coups d'etat of this wide-awake firm.

Their career in Augusta has been remark-
able. Eight or ten years ago they were run-
ning a line of sewing machine wagons in
and around Augusta. They soon built up
the largest machine business in eastern
Georgia, and then branched out also into
the sale of musical instruments and other
such goods. Today they do, perhaps, the
largest business of the kind done in Geor-
gia. They handle a class of goods that
have taken the principal awards at all the
expositions and fairs of the country.

The Augusta exposition has proved a
big bonanza for them, as it has resulted
in hundreds of sales that doubtless would
have gone somewhere else. Their collection
of small instruments is perhaps the finest
ever shown in the south, and embraces
specimens which are a part of the rarest
collections of the world. Notably among
these are costly instruments from the cele-
brated Hopkins collection in London, Eng-
land.

Messrs. Thomas & Barton's store is one of
the largest of the handsome buildings re-
cently erected on Broad street, being four

stories high and running clear back to
Ellis street. Every foot of the space on
all four of the floors is used and the scene
that presents itself to a customer is one of
busy interest. The south is to be congrat-
ulated that it has such a representative house,
and long may it prosper. Messrs. Thomas
& Barton are gentlemen whose residence
would honor any business community. Their
restless energy is one of the many factors
that is pulling Augusta to the front as one
of the most conspicuous cities in the south.

Home-made Furniture.

Of all exhibits at the exposition that of
the Greenville, S. C., Manufacturing Com-
pany is the most interesting and instructive.
It has literally been covered with the
handiwork of the exhibitors, and chal-
lenges the admiration and surprise of every
visitor. The exhibit consists of a grouping
of hard woods fashioned and arranged into
magnificent specimens of handicraft, and
our full-blooded specimens of handicraft, and
challenges the admiration and surprise of every
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Co. being the syndicate controlling the
franchise in Georgia, Florida, Alabama,
North and South Carolina. Their office is
at No. 4 East Alabama street, Atlanta.
Messrs. White & Co. are special agents for
Charleston, S. C., and are placing scores of
orders.

THE ADKINS HOUSE.

It is a Popular Place with Exposition
Visitors.
The Adkins house, of Augusta, is entertain-
ing hundreds of the visitors of the exposition.
It combines cheapness with general ex-
cellence and is very popular with families
who visit Augusta. It is centrally located
on Broadway, almost in touch with the
electric cars, and is convenient to any part
of the city.

A BIRTHDAY BANQUET.

Mr. C. J. Weinmeister Entertains His Friends
of the Turn Verein.
There is nobody in Atlanta who has taken
a more active and intelligent interest in
that important department of the Turn
Verein Association devoted to physical cul-
ture of the young folks than Mr. Carl J.
Weinmeister. His present flourishing ca-
reer is due in no small degree to his en-
couragement and direction and he has given
his personal attention from its inception.

Yesterday was Mr. Weinmeister's birthday
and he celebrated the occasion last evening
by a banquet given by the Turn Verein
at the Adkins house, where very fine
and finished work was the order of the
day. The affair passed off in a most im-
peccable manner. The banquet was a
most successful one, and the guests of the
evening, proposed the health of the host.

Mr. Weinmeister responded in a most in-
teresting little speech. He desired, he
said, to see in some manner testify his ap-
preciation of the admirable work which had
been done at the recent entertainment.

He paid a handsome tribute to
John, the founder of the German
system of physical culture, and pre-
dicted a commercial recognition of the value
of such training as part of the education of
the young. Mr. Zuber, Mr. Jordan and
others spoke in capital vein and Carl Wein-
meister, Jr., made a humorous speech that
convulsed his listeners. The party broke up
at a late hour amidst general congratula-
tions.

The following were the guests of the
evening: John Zuber, William Jordan,
Kuhn, F. Knecker, John Klitz, F.
Werten, W. Cavorthorn, Joe Schneider, Joseph
Faustman, N. Kahn, George Roerig, W. P.
Fischer, L. Armstead, George B. T.
Loyman, F. Dege, William Wolpert,
C. J. Weinmeister, Jr., F. Wedemeyer, M.
Ruff.

The Solid Havana.
Messrs. Danforth & Willard's superb cigar
and tobacco exhibit at the exposition bear
off all the honors. Messrs. Danforth & Wil-
lard are the southern agents of the cele-
brated "Solid Havana Cigar," which is de-
clared to be the best 5-cent cigar on earth.
The exposition from every angle and the
fact that this is an additional plum in the
cap of this enterprising firm. The Solid Havana
has taken a place in the market that seems
to be impregnable. Dealers who handle it
soon learn to think that no other 5-cent
cigar is so popular.

He used a cigar, and he has a cigar
pouring in from every direction throughout
the south. The manufacturers of this cigar
very sensibly put the money that they make
and not in fancy labels and boxes. It is
pure Havana tobacco and unadorned—com-
bining all the qualities of both fragrance
and aroma sought after by connoisseurs.

The filler is absolutely solid Havana to-
bacco. Over ten thousand of these cigars
are smoked every week in Augusta. One
hundred and seventy-three thousand were
shipped to other dealers last month. The
Solid Havana is on sale at the Markham
house in Atlanta, and those who want a
good 5-cent cigar should call and get it.
Cigar dealers everywhere should re-
sult the Solid Havana, as it is a leader and
favorite.

The Standard Cash Register.
Messrs. T. W. White, Jr. & Co., repre-
senting the Southern Cash Register Company,
have made one of the biggest hits of any
of the exhibitors at the exposition. Their
display of Standard Cash registers is cap-
tivating the attention of every business man
passing through the building. The machine
is an innovation and commands itself at
first glance. It would be impossible in a no-
vice of this kind to give a description of
this remarkable invention, but suffice it is
absolutely indispensable, but heretofore they
have been so expensive that the luxury
of possessing one could be af-
forded by only a few. The Stand-
ard comes to the rescue. It satisfies
all the demands of the purchaser and costs
about one-fifth as much. In other words,
you can get a handsome Standard Cash
Register at from \$25 to \$35. The Southern
Cash Register Company is composed entirely
of southern capital, Messrs. C. H. Behne &

Co., being the syndicate controlling the
franchise in Georgia, Florida, Alabama,
North and South Carolina. Their office is
at No. 4 East Alabama street, Atlanta.
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Loyman, F. Dege, William Wolpert,
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Ruff.

FINE FLOUR OF THE ENTIRE WHEAT. THE FRANKLIN MILLS COMPANY

Can be relied upon to make this Flour only from the best wheat, and will warrant
every package to be first, last and all the time exactly as represented.
Consumers may, in purchasing, feel in the confidence that the brand upon their
barrels and packages of "Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat," with the four W's, is an
unqualified guarantee of their original contents.

Every man, woman and child should use this Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat for
the following reasons:
FIRST—FOR ECONOMY.
SECOND—FOR HEALTH.

THIRD—FOR SOUND TISSUES.—It is admirably adapted for the building up and
sustenance of the tissues of the human body.
FOURTH—Why then, have diseased teeth, when this pure and natural product,
of the entire wheat will give the mineral
food for sound teeth?
FIFTH—This Flour of the Entire Wheat
has 15 parts of sulphur in 1,000 parts of
substance. Hair has 25 to 75 per cent of
sulphur. If food contains no sulphur, we
should expect the hair to suffer, and we
should see premature gray hair and bald-
ness.

SIXTH—That the healing and regulating
effect is due entirely to the fact that phos-
phorus is generously furnished to the nerve
centers. With such a natural and nourish-
ing food, the almost universal exhaus-
tion of nerve force, which never before in
people in the great prevalence of nervous
diseases—in the sudden breaking down of
the system, and of the body, for food deter-
mines the character of the tissues of the
body, you weaken the vital tonicity and
plants are deranged, and the system falls
into a state of disorganization. If
flourish, so it is with people.

SEVENTH—It makes delicious, light
doughnuts and griddle cakes.
Remember this, Fine Flour of the Entire
Wheat is sold by the Franklin Mills Com-
pany, Lockport, N. Y., and is sold by
grocers in smaller quantities.

See that you get your flour from the
company, and not from a cheap dealer.
Location, "LOCKPORT, N. Y." on the
package. Send for 8-page Circular to Miss Laura
Ga. State Agent.

Wheat is manufactured only by the
company. It is put up in barrels and half-barrels and
in packages bearing our Trade Mark, 4 W's.
Glover, 254 South Broad Street, Atlanta.

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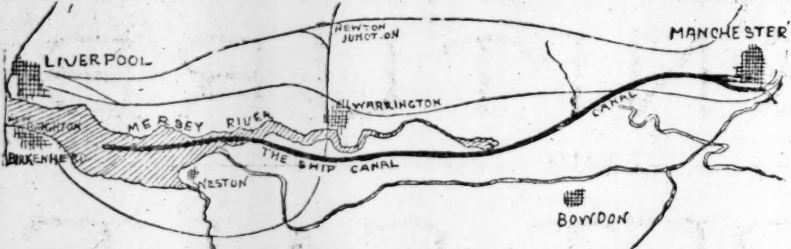
A GREAT SHIP CANAL

Vessels Now Can Go Right into
Manchester.

THE WATERWAY IS FIFTY MILES LONG

It Is One of the Engineering Feats of the
Age—It Is So Wide That Two
Ships Can Pass.

December 7th, was the date fixed for the official opening of the Manchester canal. This is one of the great engineering feats of the day. The new canal of our own time are the results of modern progress and spring directly from the large and extended commerce of the present century. This commerce has produced the great ocean-going steamships—"the shuttles of commerce"—and it has been to facilitate the movements of these monsters of the deep that the great modern canals have been constructed. Some have been made to connect two seas and thus shorten the distance on important lines of traffic. This was the object of the Suez canal and the canal at Corinth, which was lately opened; the same intention has led to the project of a canal at Panama. In other cases,



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH THE MANCHESTER CANAL PASSES.

these waterways have been made to bring our modern vessels from the sea to large and important inland cities. The Manchester canal has this motive as its principal aim; the St. Petersburg and Cronstadt canal was made to convert the Russian capital into a port for sea-going ships which were the Great's original plan when he founded the city. It would be correct enough to say that the Clyde has been converted into a canal, which has made Glasgow into a great port. The Manchester ship canal is intended to bring the larger ships of commerce to the city of Manchester and an interesting account of it is given in a recent New York Herald.

We present a bird's eye view of the whole country traversed by the canal, which from the sea to Manchester dock, of which we also give an illustration, is about fifty miles. The Manchester ship canal is twenty-six feet deep, the same in this respect as the Suez canal, so that any ship coming by the latter route from India, China or Australia will be able to pass on without lightening her cargo to the docks of Manchester. The full depth of twenty-six feet extends to a width of 120 feet at the bottom, this being forty-seven feet six inches more than the original width of the Suez canal, which will allow of two of the largest ships passing each other wherever they may chance to meet. The ground through which this great work had to be carried out was not a desert like that between Port Said and Suez; four important lines of railway cross it, requiring four high level viaducts be constructed. Six swinging bridges and a high level cantilever one, at Latchford, had to be made for public roads to pass. The Bridgewater canal crosses the line, and this had to be arranged for. The construction of these large and costly works must have added greatly to the expense of the canal. The cost of the canal is \$75,000,000. Seventy-five thousand dollars was at first spent in obtaining the act of parliament. This initiatory expenditure was owing to the strong opposition that was shown by the corporation and dock board of Liverpool, as well as by the railway companies, and it is reported that it cost them on their side a larger sum, even than that just mentioned.

The Lock System.
The most interesting feature of the canal is its system of locks. These raise the canal to the increased height of the ground as it goes along, and end at the docks in Manchester with the water on the same level as the Irwell at that place, so that the vessels will discharge their freights on something like the general level of the city. To accomplish this five sets of locks were necessary. The first are at Eastham, at the entrance of the canal. These preserve the height of the water the same as it is at Mersey. This level continues to Latchford, a distance of twenty-one miles, where the next set of locks occur. These raise the water sixteen feet six inches, and this is preserved for seven and one-half miles, to Irham, where another set of locks raises the level sixteen feet higher. At Barton, two miles further on, the locks there give fifteen feet more of a rise, and this is continued to near the docks at Manchester, where, at a place called Mode Wheel, there is the last set of locks, which produce a rise of thirteen feet more, which will be the height of the water in the docks. This will be sixty feet six inches above high water at Liverpool.

The moving of the lock gates, and the opening and closing of the sluices of the locks, is all done by hydraulic power, produced by engines at the side of the canal. The opening or shutting of the gates or turning of the waves of the sluices is done by merely moving a small lever, which the attendant does as easily with the slightest push of one hand; with such facilities the passing of the locks is done with the least possible loss of time. The engines will also supply electric light, so that the locks can be brightly illuminated, and ships will pass at night as well as by day.

A Floating Graving Dock.
Port Ellesmere is over three miles from Eastham, where the London and North-western railway connects with the canal. Here there is a long quay along the south bank, with vessels and barges lying at it, and the place has already appeared on the map of the world. In September a large iron floating graving dock that had been constructed at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and which had been towed from that place, arrived at Eastham. It passed the locks and is now moored above Port Ellesmere, where a permanent station will be prepared for it. There are also to be a coaling station and a timber wharf constructed here, and preparations for them are already begun. At Saltport vessels are already in the canal bringing timber and taking away cargoes of salt. The Weaver river here joins the Mersey, and this will be the port for the Cheshire salt trade. A ship with 4,000 tons of salt from this place went through the canal the other day to India.

A Novel and Difficult Task.
One of the most difficult and interesting of the many problems that has to be worked out in connection with this magnificent undertaking may be seen at Barton. The Bridgewater canal here crosses the Mersey river, and the idea of carrying a canal over a river on a bridge was here first projected. This was one of the earliest canals that had been made in England, and when the proposal of such a viaduct was suggested it was laughed at; but the work was accomplished as far back as 1758, and it has been in use since that date up to the present time. The viaduct is at last in the course of removal, as a newer and more complicated successor has been finished, and is now in working order. The Manchester Ship Canal Company have bought up the Bridgewater canal, and as far too valuable a property to have the branch crossing the Irwell, some means had to be provided for preserving the communication and yet allowing the traffic on the greater canal to pass through. This was a most difficult task to accomplish, but it has been done.

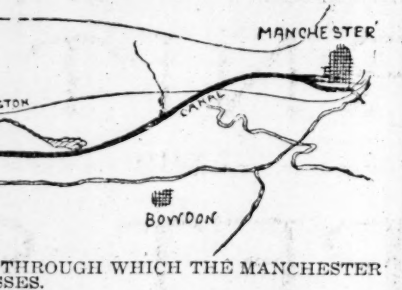
A large iron tank, 234 feet long and 25 feet in width, capable of containing a depth of 6 feet of water, has been made. The ends of this tank have lock gates, which can be opened and shut. There are also similar lock gates on the canal. When no ships are passing in the great canal below all these

gates are open, and the barges on the

Bridgewater canal can pass over. When a ship has to pass below, these gates are closed, so that the water in the canal and the tank does not run out, and by hydraulic machinery the tank is then turned till it lies with the water in it at right angles to its former position over a long pier built in the middle of the larger canal below. This leaves a passage on each side of the pier, the one on the south being eighteen feet in depth and the one on the north being twenty-six feet, both with ample space for larger ships to sail past. When there is no traffic below, the tank is then swung back, the lock gates opened and the Bridgewater canal communication can be resumed. The tank is in itself 700 tons weight, and with the water in it is 1,450 tons. There are sixty-four rollers, each two feet eight inches long, which move upon a circular roller path; it is upon this that the tank turns; this, as already stated, is the well as the opening and shutting of the lock gates, will be done by hydraulic power, so that the whole will work quickly and easily. The first canal aqueduct and the first swing aqueduct having come into existence at this spot ought to give Barton an historical association to all connected with the engineering profession. There is a swing bridge for the ordinary traffic over the canal at this place.

The Docks at Manchester.

The docks at Manchester are finished and are filled as far as the Mode Wheel locks with the water of the Irwell, which may be remarked, is not a very savory fluid, but the sewerage scheme which the Manchester corporation has in hand will no doubt im-



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH THE MANCHESTER CANAL PASSES.

prove this condition of things. In saying that the docks are finished, it ought to be stated that the quays, the form of them, completed, but cranes for taking on cargoes, as well as sheds and warehouses to receive them, have not as yet come into existence. The canal at which loading and unloading can be done, shows a broad sheet of water; altogether there is said to be 114 acres of water space. The object of this is to allow ample room for shipping to pass out and in, and at the same time, to be able to utilize the banks on each side as quays. The company states that when everything is completed they will have five and one-fourth miles of quay at which loading and unloading can be done. Connected with this there are 152 acres of ground on which may be constructed railways, roads and all the structures necessary for a large ship port. If the canal can bring enough shipping to fill this large extent of accommodation, it ought to be a success. The plans also include a large dock at Warrington, but, as yet, that has not been begun; the entrance to these from the canal only has been cut for a short distance. Docks on quays along the side of the canal can be made wherever they may be required in the future. From the ports already existing, which have been described, and those that are to be made, the whole length of the canal is likely to become something like a vast seaport.

The Players.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.
In 1572, by the statute 14, c. 2, a. 5, it was enacted that players were to be treated as rogues and vagabonds unless they were the servants of a baron of blood or of a personage of higher rank, or had received the license of two justices of the peace at least. "Whereof one must be of the quorum." By entering the service of the nobility players thus escaped the severe and expulsive punishment, punishment awarded to rogues and vagabonds—"to be grievously whipped and burned through the ears of the right ear with a red-hot iron of the compass of an inch—a punishment actually inflicted on some respectable persons who entered into recognition to employ the prisoners for one whole year.

But exemption from the law was not the only advantage which the liveries of a nobleman gave to the actors who wore it. The servants of the sovereign and nobility were welcomed by the mayor or head of each town they visited and paid for their best performance on each visit out of the town's treasure. From the accounts of the chamberlain of Stratford-on-Avon it appears that such payments were not infrequently made. In 1599, when Shakespeare, Shakespeare's father, was high bailiff, the queen's players received 6s., and the earl of Worcester's servants the modest sum of 12s. In 1573 Lord Leicester's players were paid 6s. 8d. Three years later payments of 17s. and 3s. 8d. are made to the players of the earl of Warwick and of the earl of Worcester.

In 1577 Lord Leicester's servants received 15s. and those of Lord Worcester 38s. 4d. In 1579 and 1580 similar payments were made to the players of the countess of Essex, of the earl of Derby and of Lord Strange. The accounts from the year 1581 to 1597 show similar payments to have been made to the actors, excepting in the years 1585, 1590, 1591, 1594 and 1595. The last entry concerning actors occurs in 1622 and is somewhat curious. Paid to the Kynges players for not playing in the hall. 15s. In 1574 Queen Elizabeth gave a direct royal license to a company of players.

A Disappointed Democrat.

From The Richmond Times.
This conviction about Mr. Cleveland's views is a very great disappointment to us and will be a very great surprise to a large body of democrats. It may be that Mr. Cleveland is voicing the sentiments of a majority of his party if he holds these views, but he is certainly not voicing the sentiments of those who believe that all citizens should be treated with equal and exact justice under the law. We confess to extreme chagrin at reaching the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland is not for tariff for revenue only, but a modified protectionist. His doctrine, if this be true, are the doctrine which the country needs, and the tariff fight, instead of being ended, is hardly begun.

Gold in the South.

From The St. Louis Republic.
As a result of the repeal of the Sherman law several new gold mines have been opened in the south and a number of old ones are being worked more thoroughly than they were before. Georgia claims to be the banner gold-producing state of the south. One mine in Cherokee county has netted its owners in the last two years about \$100,000, and until recently it was only indifferently worked. A shaft now being sunk has paid its way, and arrangements have been made for the erection of another stamp mill. The last number of The Engineering and Mining Journal gives a favorable report of quite a number of new gold mining enterprises in Georgia and the Carolinas.

California, Idaho, Colorado and Nevada are reporting great increases. If Europe thinks it can knock us out with a single standard there is a big mistake somewhere.

A GOOD SELECTION.—Mr. W. B. Sheldon has taken charge of the accounts of the Kiser-Moore-Draper Company. They are fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Sheldon, as he is considered one of the most expert accountants in the city.

AN INCOME TAX.

From The Canton Advance.
An income tax would fall proportionately on the south, but the great bulk of the sum raised by such a levy would fall upon the north and east, whose markets have reaped immense profits as the result of republican legislation. Taking into consideration this fact, an income tax is the most important tax that would be levied not only on those who are best able to pay, but on those who are the beneficiaries of all recent economic legislation.

Hawkes's Gold Glasses.

The finest and best-known glasses in the United States. No charge for exchanging. 12 Whitehall street.

Exchange Without Cost.

Any spectacles bought from Hawkes will be exchanged without cost. Every pair warranted. 12 Whitehall street.

Imported Gin \$1.90 per gallon. E. A. Franklin 60 Decatur st. dec 3-1m tue sun



WINTER SPECIALTIES

We study to have in stock an extensive variety of seasonable goods, such as are needed for the pleasure and health of the public. The following articles are necessities, and they will sooner or later be needed by all. We search the markets of the world for the best and buy and sell at the lowest prices. We buy at spot cash with discounts off, and thus save our customers many dollars by maintaining low prices. Thus, \$1 articles we usually sell at 68c; 50c articles at 33c; 25c articles at 13c and everything else in proportion. Every article is first-class and guaranteed to be genuine.

A Few Sample Prices.**Hot Water Bags.**

Very useful for warming beds, invalids and for warming off pleurisy, pneumonia, etc. One will last a lifetime. Price 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Chest Protectors.

Made of best flannel, chamois skin and felt. Excellent to protect the chest during winter, regular health and life preservers. Price 40, 50, 60, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Alcohol Stoves.

Just things for warming water in a hurry, heating curling irons or the baby's food; nice, neat and handy. Price 25, 35, 50 and 75c.

Liniments.

All kinds, for rheumatism, neuralgia; every kind made. Genuine pain cures and health restorers. Price 18 and 35c.

Plasters.

All kinds, all makes, all sizes. Dr. Palmer's Electric Plasters are the best; price 10c.

Thermometers.

You need these to test the temperature. We have them in abundance. Price 25 and 35c.

Liquor Flasks.

Some very handsome, also silver and covered with Russian leather. You need one of these. Price 60, 75, 85c, \$1.25.

Rye Whisky, Pure Rock Candy & Tolu.

The best tonic, appetizer and remedy for bronchial and lung diseases. Price 75c for large bottle.

Tolu and Honey Cough Mixture.

Dr. Palmer's, the old reliable; the best cough medicine ever discovered; never fails. Price 25 and 50c per large bottle.

Compound Dovers & Quinine Tablets.

"Jacobs," a certain remedy for colds and winter fevers; handsomely bottled. Price 25c per bottle.

Quinine Pills.

Sugar Coated, made by Jno. Wyeth & Bro. Excellent for neuralgia, chilly feelings, etc. Price in bottles containing 100 each; 1-grain, 30c; 2-grain, 40c; 3-grain, 50c; 4-grain, 65c; 5-grain, 75c. Wanted the best.

Beef, Wine and Iron.

A superb building-up and flesh-making tonic. Price 25, 50 and 67c per bottle.

Bitters.

Brown's Iron, 68c. All others at similar low prices.

Glycerine and White Roses.

"Jacobs's," a superb perfumed application for beautifying the face; better than any other preparation. Price 25c per bottle; screw top. Very elegant.

Campfire Ice.

All know what this is. We have several kinds; 8, 10 and 20c.

A FEW FAVORITE REMEDIES:

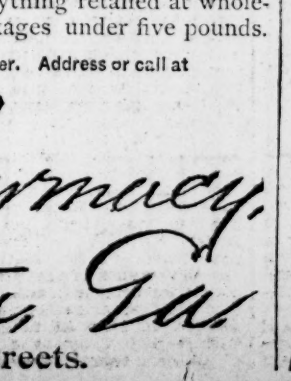
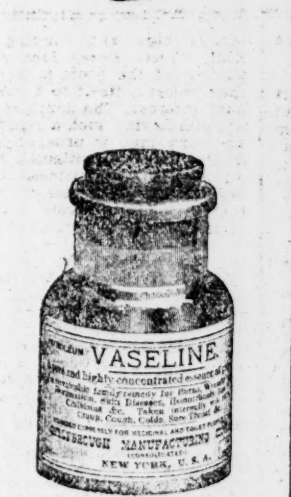
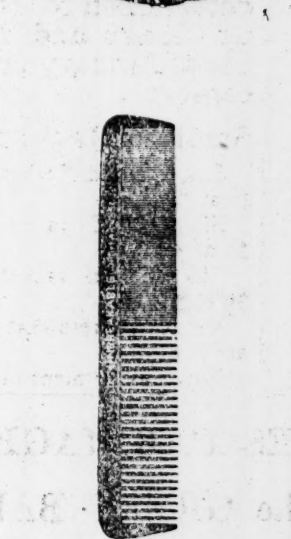
Alcock's Porous Plasters	10c
Allen's Lung Balm	75c
Ayer's Agree Cure	60c
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	60c
Ayer's Hair Vigor	60c
Benson's Capline Plasters	15c
Boschee's German Syrup	8 and 50c
Brown's Jamaica Ginger	20 and 30c
Brown's Iron Bitters	60c
Brown's Bronchial Troches	15c
Canton's Pile Cure	75c
Celery	75c
Carter's Little Liver Pills	15c
Croley's Vitalized Food	75c
Cuticura Resolvent	75c
Cuticura Ointment	75c
Court Plaster	75c
Perry Davis's Pain Killer	17, 35 and 75c
Jacob's Malt Whisky	85c
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills	75c
Hall's Catarrh Cure	60c
Hall's Kidney Pills	35 and 75c
Harris's Wild Cherry Bitters	75c
Hartman's Panacea	75c
Ho-tetter's Stomach Bitters	75c
Imperial Granum	60c
Jayne's Alterative	60c
Jayne's Expectorant	60c
Juniper Tar	75c
Paine's Celery Compound	75c
Parker's Hair Balm	35 and 75c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription	60c
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery	60c
Pierce's Pellets	15c
Piso's Consumption Cure	15c
Piso's Catarrh Cure	35c
Quinine, Powers & Weightman's	50c, 60c, 75c
Radway's Ready Relief	25c
Royal Germetuer	67c
Sage's Catarrh Cure	34c
Scallop Oil	25c
Simmons's Liver Medicine	10 and 15c
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	60c
Shilo's Consumption Cure	35c
Smith Bros's Cough Drops	4 and 8c
St. Jacob's Oil	35c
Syrup of Figs	34 and 75c
Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy	30c
Palmer's Little Black Pills	13c
Terralline	75c
Tongaline	75c
Viola Cream	5, 10 and 15c
Warner's Safe Cure	35c
Mr. Sheldon's Compound Tansy Pills	\$1.00
Witch Hazel, Jacobs	10c
Paregoric	10c
Conroy's Aromatic Peppin	67c
Glycerin	10c
Tincture Arnica	10c

Prescription Goods in Great Variety.

And ten thousand other articles. Everything retailed at wholesale price. Express charges are 25c on packages under five pounds.

Send for descriptive price-list. Send money by P. O. Order. Address or call at

Jacob's Pharmacy.
Atlanta, Ga.
Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets.



WE FAILED

—TO GET—

Auction Goods

—OR A—

Bankrupt Stock

BUT CAPTURED

25 CASES IMPORTED SAMPLES

—OF CHOICE—

Holiday Goods

Which are now displayed and being sold at less than manufacturers prices. There is something for every member of the family. There are hundreds of articles besides the following:

Handkerchief and Glove Cases,
Dolls and Doll Heads,
Vases, Mirrors, Work Boxes,
Toys of all kinds, Smoking Sets,
Gas Balls, Cigar Cases,
Collar and Cuff Boxes,
Games and Books, Pocketbooks,
Comb and Brush Cases,
Traveling Cases, Card Cases.

We are, as we always have been, Headquarters

—FOR—

Handkerchiefs, Silk Hosiery, Kid Gloves
and Infants' Wear.

The Art Department

Is crowded with Novelties. We keep a full line of the "B. & A." Embroidery Silks; also Germantown and Saxony Yarns. Stamping done neatly and promptly.

In Order to Make Room

For the above goods we offer all our Children's Cloaks and Reefers at about HALF PRICE. Underwear in Vests, Pants or Union Suits at Less Than Cost! Dress Cambrics 4c, Best English Si-lasias 15c, Buckram 15c, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Cottons at Very Low Prices; Muslin Underwear for Ladies, Misses and Infants a specialty.

T. N. WINSLOW,
(AMERICAN NOTION CO.)

28 Whitehall Street, - - - Phone 282

PRESIDENTIAL DAY

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

GREATEST EVENT EVER KNOWN IN GEORGIA.

50,000 Coming to Greet America's Great Son,

ADLAI E. STEVENSON

AND THE CABINET.

ONE CENT A MILE

Monday and Tuesday on all Railroads in the South. Great Special Programme in honor of our distinguished guest. America's Champions to appear in the Programme.

MISS ALICE RAYMOND, Champion Female Cornetist.

A. A. ZIMMERMAN, Champion Bicycleist of America.

JAMES J. CORBETT,

The Champion of the World, accompanied by noted Athletes. Military from all sections

1 Cent a Mile Monday and Tuesday to the Great

AUGUSTA EXPOSITION.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza,
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the
Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

DIFFICULT BREATHING
Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty
minutes. Not one hour after reading this ad-
vertisement need any one suffer with pain.
All internal pains, cramps, or pains in the
bowels or stomach are relieved instantly and
quickly cured by taking internally as directed.
There is not a remedial agent in the world
that will cure fever and ague and all other
malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by
Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Relief.
Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable.
HAVE LONG BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED AS
THE BEST CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEP-
SIA AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE
LIVER.
Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by druggists.
32 Warren street, New York.

Edgewood Ave. Theater

Two nights, commencing December 11th.
Matinee Tuesday.

THE EMINENT ARTISTE,

KATE CLAXTON,

PRESENTING AN ELABORATE RE-
VIVAL OF

The Two Orphans.

SPECIALLY SELECTED COMPANY.
NEW SCENERY.

Sale of seats opens Saturday morning at
Beermann's, corner Peachtree and Decatur
streets.
Next attraction, "Peck's Bad Boy."

Edgewood Avenue Theater, Thursday,
Friday and Saturday, December 14th, 15th,
16th. Matinee Thursday and Saturday.

ATKINSON'S COMEDY COMPANY

IN

"PECK'S BAD BOY."

Under the management of Fred P. Wil-
son. A brand new version. More fun, larger
company, better dancers and singers.
The funniest Dutch comedian, Harry West.
Sparkling music, new songs, medleys and
specialties.
With comedians, pretty women, bewitch-
ing dancers.
Special engagement of the charming sou-
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Our governor's quartet. Everything new,
bright and cheerful.
Night prices, 15, 25, 35 and 50c. Matinee
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streets.

UNIFORM FREIGHTS.

There Will Be a Movement for a Single
Basis of Classification.

SECRETARY POPE TALKS ABOUT IT

An Interesting Interview About a Most In-
teresting Subject—Railroads North
and South Will Agree.

The promise of a uniform classification
of freights in America is encouraging.
Speaking along this line, Mr. A. Pope, sec-
retary of the Southern Railway and Steam-
ship Association, said yesterday:
"This question is now in the hands of a
committee composed of an equal number of
representatives from each of the great
freight traffic associations of the country,
to-wit: The trunk lines, the Central Traffic
Association, the western, the New Eng-
land, the Southern Railway and Steamship
and the Canadian lines.

"This committee, acting under the author-
ity and approval of these respective as-
sociations, will begin, at a meeting to be held
in New York on the 15th of December, its
work of revising and unifying the different
freight classifications now in use, with the
purpose of compiling therefrom a uniform
classification.

"Additional meetings will be held from
time to time as frequently as the other vic-
tories devolving on the members of the com-
mittee will permit until the revision and
compilation is completed, when the results
accomplished will be in due course sub-
mitted in printed form to the different as-
sociations represented and their approval
asked, and if so approved, a date for uni-
form adoption will doubtless be fixed.

"The work of accomplishing such uni-
formity was commenced on a similar basis
in 1889 by a similar committee, of which
many of the members of the present com-
mittee were likewise members. Much pa-
tient labor at sessions covering nearly two
years was employed and a comprehensive
classification was formulated. It did not
receive, in some particulars, the approval
of one or two important northern lines,
whose assent was essential, and, therefore,
it failed of adoption. The matter has been
now revived under conditions that insure
the cooperation of the lines that formerly
objected, and no doubt the committee's
work will be successful.

"The importance of uniform freight clas-
sification throughout the entire country is
believed to be self-evident. A sufficient
number of classes will doubtless be em-
ployed to enable articles of like kind and
value to be properly classified so as to en-
able equitable rate treatment, and also to
cover the variable values, forms and con-
ditions of freight traffic of the country, as
the product of its mines, forests, fields and
manufactures.

"Wherever, within a particular section of
country, there exists or occur specific prod-
ucts for the transportation of which the
rates established for the different classes
under the said classification should appear
inapplicable, the right to use properly au-
thorized commodity rates will doubtless be
granted.

"The advantages that will accrue from
such a classification are: To the railways
or other carriers, concentration of various
articles of freight in harmoniously ad-
justed classes and the transportation
thereof at rates that can be more easily and
equitably adjusted than where differing
classifications are used; a decrease to a
low minimum of the number of articles on
which special rates are required; the making
of, and an ability to obtain better rates
and revenue generally on traffic without
injury to the commercial interests, greater
ease in quoting and making of through rates
of transportation within widely extended
areas of territory, with the greater assur-
ance of protection of tariff rates as named
in the bills of lading, and greater freedom
from overcharge in the delivery, and, con-
sequently, greater freedom from resulting
claims.

"To the public the greater advantages
would appear to be the larger improved
conditions under which existing areas of
territory could be reached, and also ex-
tended, and, assuming that, to a very large
degree, if not wholly, such uniform clas-
sification would be made applicable to local
as well as competitive traffic of the various
railways, the discriminative conditions
against local stations traffic that are often
alleged to exist would be greatly relieved;
the greater degree of accuracy with which
the cost of transportation could be gauged
as a factor in the business of producers,
manufacturers, sellers and purchasers
throughout the entire country; the better
understanding of the circumstances of com-
petition waged in different localities and
sections as between manufacturers and dealers
in like classes of traffic, because of such
conditions of uniformity and the greater
degree of readiness with which rates of
transportation, as quoted and contracted in
the bills of lading, can be protected and
overcharges prevented.

"That such attempt at obtaining uniformity
is universally approved is illustrated in
the recommendations contained in the com-
mon reports of the interstate com-
merce commission for the past several years
of its existence, and in the constant reduc-
tions in the number of freight classifica-
tions used throughout the country. In the
past fifteen years, there now remain-
ing practically but three, the Official, used
by lines north of the Potomac and Ohio
rivers and east of the Mississippi, and with
certain modifications, in the New England
states; the Western, used west of the Mis-
sissippi river, and the Southern Railway
and Steamship Association, used south of
the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mis-
sissippi rivers. The constant and rapid
growth of interchangeable traffic between
the three sections thus described has been
considered an additional reason for endeavor-
ing to attain the uniformity of freight
classification that is now sought."

Mr. Pope is chairman of the committee
representing the interests of southern rail-
roads in this business. He has been promi-
nently connected with the movement all
along and is perfectly familiar with it.

Hawkes's Gold Spectacles.
will make an elegant present for mother,
father, grandmother or grandfather. An
immense line of every conceivable kind at
A. K. Hawkes', 12 Whitehall street.

THE RICHELIEU.

Its Parisian Dinners Attracting Great
Attention.
The Parisian dinners at the "Richelieu"
have met with such great favor and for
many applications have been made for
board that the proprietors have determined
to serve three regular meals daily, to take
boarders by the week and month. Their
price for regular board will be \$6 per week.
Special rates by the month. The intelli-
gence will be gratifying to many Atlantians,
who, no doubt, will avail themselves of the
excellent accommodations of this already
popular cafe.

Norwood Institute.

Norwood Institute occupies one of the
most beautiful and desirable locations in
Washington city. Its four large buildings
were not constructed for school purposes,
but are handsome private residences, per-
fectly connected, and possessing the charin
and variety of two or three elegant homes.
Every facility is provided for the cultiva-
tion of tastes and talents under masters of
the highest qualifications. The opportuni-
ties for general culture afforded by the cap-
ital of the United States are utilized to the
utmost for the pupils of this school. Stu-
dents can prepare for any college, for the
conservatories of France and Germany, for
foreign travel, and can pursue a full college
course at the institute. A special and
complete course is given in elocution and
physical culture. The modern languages
are so taught as to be used with ease in the
pursuit of studies abroad. The literature
and history of each great nation are studied
in the language of that country. No just
account can be given of Norwood Institute
without reference to the thoroughness of its
preliminary training and the deference paid
in its curriculum to "the three Rs." Knowl-
edge of the English language and its clas-
sics is deemed fundamental.

Angostura Bitters, endorsed by phy-
sicians and chemists for purity and whole-
some, Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons,
sole manufacturers. Ask your druggist.

Hawkes's Gold Spectacles.
would make a beautiful Christmas present.
12 Whitehall street.

The

Irishman's Joke

That

The farthing was coined to enable the
Scotchman to be generous, suggests to
one that the word "Bargain" was coined
by some droll dealer to make it appear
that he was liberal to prodigality. If
terms used were in reality accurate,
business would be conducted at a loss.
But the word does no harm so long as
you trade with your head, eyes and fin-
gers. The fundamental facts about this
store are sufficiently known to guide you
past the prevailing advertising non-
sense and verbosity.

One Price.

Plain Figures.

THAT THE STORE CONTAINS THE
MOST LIBERAL STOCK OF MER-
CHANDISE IN THE COMMONWEALTH
THAT ITS METHODS OF RETAILING
ARE THE MOST PROGRESSIVE,
THOUGH NOT YET PERFECT.
THAT THE PECUNIARY ADVANTAGES
OF THE TRADES ARE BEST AIDED
BY THE LARGEST TRADING PLACE.

The December story of the store will
be told in the daily papers, but a bet-
ter way is to come. In all the years of
our clothing experience, time has not
been when suits and overcoats were so
easily at the command of the retail buy-
er. Every feature of modern storekeep-
ing is employed in your behalf.

One Price.

One

Governs

Settled Policy

This clothing business—the goods must
at all times be the best the market pro-
duces, and the prices under the usual
run. This conception of our obligation
to the public has created a constituency
greater by far than any competitor in
the town can claim.

Plain Figures.

Cads-Neel Co

25% OFF!

You know what a reduction this means. One-
fourth off the regular price of any and all goods in
our house. The goods must go. We must have
money. Profits out of the question. Early in the
season we purchased 20 pieces each of a fine Clay
Worsted and Black Cheviots. The price they have
been selling for was \$30.00. These goods are well
worth this money, but they must go with the bal-
ance of our stock.

SPECIAL PRICE

For one week—Suits made to order in any style,
Sack or Cutaway Coat—

\$20 00 \$20 00

See these goods—Never before have we offered
such great values:

Our \$25.00 Suits go for \$18.75.

Our \$20.00 Suits go for \$15.00.

Our \$6.00 Pants go for \$4.50.

Our \$5.00 Pants go for \$3.75.

Everything made to order with a guarantee to
fit and please.

Order your clothes for the Holidays now. You
never have, you never will, get the same values as
you do at

Kahn Bros.'

THE LEADING TAILORS

8 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Open Evenings Until 9 O'clock.

IN A FEW DAYS

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Will Take Stock

For two weeks they will sell any-
thing in their stock for less
money than the same goods can
be bought anywhere. Their stock
is much too large to attempt an
inventory until a large bulk of it
is sold.

HOLIDAY

GIFTS.

Don't spend your money for trash, but come to
OUR CHRISTMAS SALE, and get something of
value that will give comfort and pleasure, so the
receiver will long remember the donor.

WE GUARANTEE

That you can buy NICE, NEW, FRESH GOODS
from us for less than you can buy auction and bank-
rupt odds and ends. We will sell everything as
leaders. Silks, Woolen Dress Goods, Black Goods,
Cloaks, Capes, Jackets, Blankets, Comforts, Eider-
down Quilts, White Spreads, Lace Curtains, Drape-
ries, Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Hosiery,
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mittens, Fancy Goods, No-
tions, Laces, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Jew-
elry, Soaps, Knit Caps, Table Linens, Towels, Nap-
kins, Stamped Linens, Shawls, Domestics, Gingham,
Pants Goods, Flannels, etc.

Short lengths in Silk Velvets
and Wool Dress Goods.

You can own any of these short lengths for less
than half original value. Many of these short lengths
are quite enough for a dress.

We don't deny the fact that we are doing the
biggest Glove, Hosiery, Handkerchief and Under-
wear trade in the city. Prices always talk. Don't
let your neighbor get the best of you. Come early.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,

46, 48 & 50 WHITEHALL STREET.

SHOE MERCHANTS!

Dealers are beginning to be interested in Shoes for the
season to come. We've been thinking for you—forecasting
the styles, discriminating and securing whatever promised
best, and are now ready to show you every sort that ought to
be in stock. Choose the quality you prefer—and the fashion.
There's nothing else to waste a thought on.

Retailers may here buy in any quantity and select their own
range or series of sizes. That's exceptional—the result of
progressive jobbing.

Concerning Two Specials:

"Old Colony" is the strong, historical name impressed on
a particular line of Men's Calf Shoes.

"Queen and Crescent" is the brand that distinguishes a par-
ticular line of Women's Dongola Shoes—button or lace.

Both are manufactured to our order and wise merchants say
they are beyond compare the best best values and easiest sellers
ever shown.

GOLEMAN, BURDEN & WARTHEN CO.,
Cor. Pryor and Decatur Sts., Atlanta.